The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII.......NO. 6689. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1873. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

The President's Solicitude to Adjust Open Questions—The Fisheries—Louisiana—Rivers and Harbors.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The President is exhibiting much solicitude as to the condition and prospects of the important legislation before Congress. Hence, to-day, in company with the Attorney-General, he again visited the Capitol, and had a long conference with the members of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, Mr. Conkling, and several other leading Senators. The President is very averse to an extra session, and to-day urged upon Senators the necessity of pressing the Appropriation bills and other needful legislation, which he alluded to, without delay. He again called attention to Utah matters, as embracing a situation of affairs which might necessitate executive action under great embarrassments, if legislation was not had as heretofore recommended. The Fisheries bill, since disposed of satisfactorily by the House, was also commended to the attention of Senators. But the chief purpose of the President's visit was to enforce upon Senators some action, one way or the other, before adjournment in the Louisiana case, and not leave the existing status, with all its complications and embarrassments, for solution by the fettered and restricted power of the Executive Department alone. The force of this suggestion is very strong. Congress has been in session all Winter, with the condition of affairs plainly before it, and the President is clearly right when he asks it to take its share of the responsibility. It may lead to very serious difficulties, and in view of the situation the President will reinforce his wishes, to-morrow, by a special message to Congress on this subject. It will, nevertheless, be difficult to secure action before March 4. The question of admitting Senators can be settled in the executive session after that date, and it may be that the matter will be remitted for settlement to that extent until that time. The President sent a special message to Congress to-day urging upon it the necessity, out of regard for the national good faith, of enacting legislation for the carrying out of the fisheries clause of the Washington Treaty, before the coming adjournment. The President set forth in clear light that the condition upon which England consented to the treaty, under which this country has gained two such substantial triumphs as the Geneva award and the San Juan decision, was a settlement of the fisheries difficulties between the two nations. Both England and Canada have already made legislative provision for carrying into effect the treaty stipulations on this point. The fishing season is about to begin, and it is important that our fishermen should be accorded those privileges which the treaty secures them. More important it is, however, that this country should show to the world that, having accepted the benefits under two heads of the treaty, it proposes, in good faith, to stand by its agreement under the third head.

Gen. Banks attempted to secure a consideration of the bill immediately after the reading of the President's Message, but failed. Afterward, however, the House voted to meet in evening session and consider the bill, with the previous question ordered upon it. This allowed one hour's debate. Several prominent Republicans opposed the bill vigorously. Butler told them, as the self-appointed champion of the fishermen, some of whom have been convinced by him that their rights will be outraged and their business ruined by the carrying out of the provisions of the treaty, that there never had been such a surrender of our rights before; that the fishermen gained nothing and lost everything by the compact; that the commerce of the lakes would be ruined, and so on. Mr. Willard argued that this was a question relating to the tariff on fish, and that all questions of tariff belonged exclusively to Congress, the treaty-making power having no right to interfere. He ignored the fact that this is not the first time that this question has been disposed of by treaty. Mr. Hale, of Maine, and Mr. Conger, of Michigan, also opposed it. Gen. Banks briefly argued the reciprocity provided for by the treaty was equal, and that past experience proved that its workings would not be disastrous, but beneficial.

The Republicans generally believed that this whole question was settled when the treaty was adopted, and that the duty of Congress was not at this day to criticise or alter the treaty, but legislate for carrying it out in good faith. The bill was, therefore, adopted by the large majority of 140 to 30, nearly all the Democrats voting for it, under the lead of Mr. Cox. Executive advice has seldom been acted upon by a House of Congress with such promptitude as in this case.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The Appropriations Committee finished the Deficiency bill to-day, and it was reported to the House in the afternoon. It is the last bill awaiting original action by the House. The Naval bill was brought up in the evening, the Senate amendments disposed of, and the bill sent to conference. The House accepted without question the amendment to build eight sloops-of-war, at a cost of $3,200,000.

THE KANSAS SENATORS.

Mr. Morton, at 1 o'clock, made the motion, of which he gave notice on Saturday, to take up the resolution from the Committee on Privileges and Elections touching the case of Mr. Caldwell. The Agricultural College bill was the subject before the Senate, and this had to be postponed or laid on the table in order to proceed with the Caldwell discussion, and some Senators, who are specially favorable to the bill, would not willingly let it lay aside, risking its defeat, even though its consideration should be the means of forcing an extra session. There are some friends of Mr. Caldwell who prefer to do something for delay than venture on trusting the case squarely before the Senate. The extreme friends of the College bill and the friends of Mr. Caldwell, uniting in this way, easily formed the majority that kept the former before the Senate. Mr. Caldwell will, perhaps, have his case brought up to-morrow, but very likely it will go over until after March 4, and be taken up by the Senate when the House has adjourned. The expediency of such delay was advocated in the Senate to-day. A curious bit of evidence came out in the Pomeroy investigation to-day, which will not injure Mr. Caldwell. It seems that the petty Kansas politicians had already made their calculations on having Caldwell's seat to fill, and the man Simpson, one of the beautiful quartet of conspirators, and who is here as the counsel of York, had been scheming to succeed Caldwell, and announced his action in defeating Pomeroy as one of the means which would help him to Caldwell's seat. This is a pretty spectacle for Senators to contemplate, and as Simpson is daily before their eyes, they will be likely to strain a point in Caldwell's favor rather than run the risk of getting a successor from among those of whom a specimen is presented.

THE COLLEGE LAND SCHEME.

The Agricultural College Land bill having been brought before the Senate, intense opposition was manifested, and was continued all day. The Senate took its recess ordered last week, from 5 to 7 o'clock, and in the evening session the opposition still continued. Speeches were made against the bill by Mr. Conkling, Mr. Morton, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Thurman, and others. The points of objection were that the operation of the bill would be very unequal, giving to Nevada, with 42,000 population, as much as to New-York with her 4,000,000 of people. At the highest estimate of the proceeds, less than $40,000 would go to each of the benificiary schools, which would be but a comparatively small benefit. The Democrats opposed the bill on the ground of the old State rights doctrine of leaving the States to look after their own educational interests. Then, again, while the bill specifies that the money which will be expended under it shall be taken from the proceeds of the sales of public lands, it is in effect making the immense appropriation directly from the Treasury, because these proceeds would otherwise go into the general fund from which the current appropriations for payment of interest on the public debt and expenses of the Government are made. The advocates of the bill earnestly endeavored to defeat all amendments in order that the concurrence of the Senate with the House substitute might pass it absolutely by preventing it from going back to the House. Up to 10 o'clock no amendment had succeeded, though many had been voted upon, and it seemed doubtful when a conclusion would be reached. The entire day has been practically wasted by a few men.

The Senate, shortly before 12 o'clock, broke up without a quorum, having spent the whole day in a fruitless discussion of the College Land bill. It will be in order to-morrow at 12 o'clock, but if the minority continue to oppose it vigorously it may be defeated, though the majority in favor of it is large.

LEGISLATIVE BRIGANDAGE.

Gen. Butler marshaled the whole force of those who are intent on getting out of the Treasury $6,000 each by way of increase of salaries, and had them on hand this evening, to be ready for any emergency. When the naval bill had been completed, about 11 o'clock, and those not in the secret—who were, of course, those opposed to the increase of salaries—had many of them, gone away, motions to adjourn were voted down, and a motion from the Wilson Committee was voted down, and the Legislative bill was brought before the House and into Committee of the Whole. Then Butler moved to concur with the Senate amendments, with the addition of his general bill for the increase of salaries. The majority was constant and strong in support of this scheme, and they seemed determined to take advantage of the position they had gained, and push through the amendment. It was strongly opposed, and at 12½ the strife was a raging war, and it was uncertain whether the minority would hold out, or the amendment would be carried.

THE HARBOR APPROPRIATION BILL.

The River and Harbor bill was passed by the House, after having occupied nearly the whole day. Innumerable amendments were tacked on to it, adding $1,500,000 to its original appropriation of $5,500,000. The House was in a state of uproar and confusion during the consideration of this bill, almost without parallel this session. Every member who has a river or a harbor in his district had an amendment to propose, and the log-rolling among them was conspicuous and somewhat disgraceful. Finally the bill was passed in bulk, under a suspension of the rules, and a large number of members with amendments were shut off, and vented their disappointment by voting against the bill. About $300,000 of this appropriation go to the improvement of New-York and immediately contiguous harbors. The bill is so loaded, however, with amendments that its passage by the Senate is doubtful. The Committee on Commerce of that body declare that they will not recommend more than $5,000,000 all told.

AN EAST TENNESSEE PATRIOT.

Among the members elect to the Forty-third Congress on the floor to-day was Hon. J. M. Thornburgh, from the famous "battering-ram district" of East Tennessee, who, overcoming a Democratic majority of 3,000, defeated a shameful piece of gerrymandering by beating his opponent by over 3,000 majority. He belongs to one of the tried Union families of East Tennessee. His father died in a loathsome rebel prison, while his two sons fled from home and served in the Union Army. Col. Thornburgh is an experienced lawyer, and will doubtless make a useful member.

FINANCIAL MEASURES DEAD.

Further action upon free banking and specie resumption by the House seems improbable this session. Under the second call of the States, Mr. Monroe, of the Banking and Currency Committee, had intended to call up his bill providing for the issue of $25,000,000 additional currency, but, the second call of the States was cut off by a privileged report. Mr. Monroe does not intend to call up the bill again this session, and considers all financial measures dead.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

TREASURY DECISIONS.

The Treasury Department has decided that under the construction given by the department to the act of June 7, 1872, as amended by the act of Jan. 15, 1873, Collectors of Customs should not require the masters of vessels bound to the British North American Possessions, the West India Islands, or the Republic of Mexico, to present articles certified by a commissioner. In the case of vessels bound as above described, a copy of the articles should be obtained from the Collector under the act of July 20, 1840, in the same manner as before the passage of the act to authorize the appointment of Shipping Commissioners, approved June 7, 1872. The department has also decided that a certificate of a shipping commissioner to the effect that a master of a vessel has complied with the provisions of section forty-four of the act to authorize the appointment of Shipping Commissioners, requiring such masters, in certain cases, to account to the commissioner for the effects, money, and wages due deceased seamen, should not be required of the master of any vessel trading between the United States and the West India Islands, or the British North American possessions, or the Republic of Mexico, unless there has been a death of a seaman on board such vessel during a voyage terminating in the United States.

Two Railroad Accidents in Pennsylvania—Freight-Cars Telescoped.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 24.—Within the past twenty-four hours there have been two railroad accidents, one on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, which is better known as the Pan-handle route, and the other on the Pennsylvania Road. The Pan-handle disaster occurred about 1 o'clock this afternoon, two miles south of this city. A freight-train, traveling at a rapid rate, bound west, struck a broken rail, it is said, and about ten or twelve cars were telescoped and otherwise badly wrecked. Had the accident occurred a few rods further on, the train would have been precipitated down a trestle-work about thirty feet high, into a street, which, at the time, was crowded with people, who were witnessing a conflagration then raging. Peter Gallagher and John Dunkell, two brakemen, were badly injured, the legs and feet of the former being cut and crushed, while the latter had his head cut and his feet smashed. They will probably live.

The other accident, on the Pennsylvania Central, occurred shortly after 10 o'clock last night, near Bealty's Station, about thirty-five miles east of this city, by which two Pullman cars attached to the fast line going east were thrown from the track by another broken rail, and narrowly escaped being badly wrecked. Fortunately, no one was seriously injured. In this section of the country, broken rails are nearly an every-day occurrence.

ALBANY.

A Light Attendance in Both Houses, and Little Business Transacted.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—Few members were present this evening in either Senate or Assembly, and the time was in consequence occupied in the consideration of general orders, and almost wholly upon bills of an unimportant character. In the Assembly, Mr. Blumenthal called up the bill in reference to taxation in the City of New-York, which was drawn by Controller Green and sent here with the approval of Mayor Havemeyer and the Common Council. The bill was briefly explained by Mr. Blumenthal, when, upon the suggestion of Mr. Burns that very few members from New-York were present, the bill was progressed. During the evening, Mr. Pierce offered a resolution providing for a recess from Friday next, 28th inst., to March 10, which, being concurrent, went over under the rules, and cannot be considered until Wednesday. If it should be adopted by both Houses, the effect would be to postpone the final passage of the New-York charter until after the middle of March, as there is little prospect now that it can get through the Senate this week. This evening Mr. Pierson gave notice that he would to-morrow move to suspend the rules, in order that the charter might have its third reading, and the motion will undoubtedly be carried. It can be assumed that the bill will be finally passed by the Assembly, and sent to the Senate to-morrow. When it gets up stairs it will probably be amended in some important particulars, and as these must come back to the Assembly, it seems impossible for the bill to be got ready to send to the Governor in the three days of the week which will remain. As to the nature of the amendments which will be made in the Senate, nothing can be said with precision, as the Senators appear to be undecided as to what should be done. There appears, however, a disposition to change the appointing power as arranged by the Opdyke substitute for section 25, and there is a disposition to curtail the powers given to the Superintendent of the Police. To this extent only is there any indication of what will occur in the Upper House. To-morrow Mr. Husted will move the Patterson School bill in Committee of the Whole, and this important measure, which has awakened so much interest in New-York City, will be fully discussed. It has strong support in both Senate and Assembly, and will doubtless speedily become a law.

Col. Emmons Clark is again here to present the Seventh Regiment Armory project to the Senate Committee on Cities at a meeting to be held to-morrow. Owing to the change in the plan made by placing the proposed armory against the reservoir wall, the opposition to this scheme is not so decided as it was.

The bill exempting bonds and mortgages from taxation comes up in the Assembly to-morrow evening, and it is apparent that it is to meet with fierce opposition. Some members declare they will oppose the bill even if it is amended so as to apply to New-York County alone, as the effect would be to drain their localities of money for the benefit of the City.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

Fulton Paul, of the Secretary of State's office, has been appointed Deputy State Treasurer, in place of De Witt C. Ellis, appointed Bank Superintendent.

Wm. B. Gage, master mechanic of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company, died suddenly at Green Island yesterday.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Important Decisions by the Supreme Court—The Kuklux Bill.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, Feb. 24.—Two years ago when the Democrats obtained control of the State by virtue of the outrages and terror inspired by the Kuklux Klan, the Legislature, which was two-thirds Democratic in each branch, celebrated their victory by impeaching and deposing from the office of Governor and forever disfranchising Gov. Holden. After this action the Legislature proceeded to usurp the appointing power of the Governor by passing laws which ejected the appointees of the Governor and then appointed Democrats to the offices thus made vacant. The appointees of the Legislature took possession of the Western North Carolina Railroad, the penitentiary, the two asylums for the deaf, dumb, and blind, and for the insane. Other appointees of the Legislature attempted to take possession of the North Carolina Central Railroad, now leased to the Pennsylvania Central, and the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad. The officers of these roads refused to surrender to the legislative appointees, and a case was carried to the Supreme Court of this State, entitled "Clark *vs.* Stanley." This decision declared that the Legislature had no power to appoint such officers. Under this decision Gov. Caldwell appointed directors for the Western North Carolina Railroad, the penitentiary, and the two asylums. The legislative appointees refused in every instance to surrender, and all these cases were carried to the Supreme Court, and were all decided to-day in favor of the Governor. The decision is full, complete, and unmistakable. In delivering the opinion of the Court, Judge Reade says the Legislature has no power to appoint officers other than the usual officers of such bodies. On to-morrow possession will be demanded by the appointees of the Governor, and if refused the Court will issue a writ of execution to the Coroner of this County, and the Governor's appointees will be placed in possession by force, if necessary.

Rev. James Reid, who was elected Superintendent of Public Instruction by the Republicans, in August last, died before the 1st day of January. Early in January Gov. Caldwell appointed Hon. Kemp P. Battle to fill the vacancy. Alexander McIver, who then held the office, refused to surrender the office to Mr. Battle. The case was carried to the Supreme Court, and a decision was rendered to-day sustaining McIver.

The amnesty was postponed again on Friday until to-morrow at 11 A. M. Public opinion is settling in against the bill. The Democratic Press of the State are divided as to the policy of passing the bill, and the assaults of THE TIMES, coupled with letters from leading capitalists of the North, that the enactment of such a law would damage the State untold millions by driving immigration and capital from our State, have had their effect. It is more than probable the bill will not pass. The Legislature will adjourn on Monday next.

Mardi Gras Celebration in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 24.—King Momus entered the city at 4 o'clock this afternoon, preceded by a body of armed men, mounted and on foot, and followed by a long line of knights, cavaliers, and pages. The King was seated in a chariot drawn by six horses. He was met at the Overton Hotel by the Mayor and entire police force, mounted, where the usual demand for the keys of the city was made. Mayor Johnson delivered them in a happy address, the line formed again, and the procession marched to the court-square, which was taken possession of by the King's followers, who planted artillery commanding the four gates, and guarded by sentries in boxes which seemed to spring up like mushrooms. The King was then escorted to quarters at the Peabody Hotel.

The city is literally full to overflowing with strangers.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Reappearance of Mr. Bright in Parliament—The British Army—Responsibility for the Alabama Claims.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. John Bright took his seat for the first time since his prolonged illness, and was loudly cheered on entering the Chamber.

Right Hon. Mr. Cardwell, the Secretary of State for the War Department, presented the army estimates for the years 1873-74, and proceeded to explain them in detail. The total expenditure is £14,416,000, which, despite the prices of coal, provisions, clothing, and other supplies, is the lowest since the Crimean war. The regular army at home and abroad numbers 125,000 men, of whom 63,000 constitute the home force. Beside these, the estimates provide for 139,000 militia, 13,000 yeomanry, 161,000 volunteers, 10,000 of the First Reserves, and 20,000 of the Second Reserves. The recruiting service is in a satisfactory state of efficiency. The total number of desertions from the regular forces, during the past year, was 4,000, not 8,000, as reported in the public prints. The Secretary concluded by recommending legislation to prevent the pay of privates ever becoming less than a shilling per day.

Mr. Cardwell, on taking his seat, was cheered. Debate on the estimates was postponed, and the House adjourned.

The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have officially assured the Commissioners of Customs that the Treasury Department assumes the responsibility for the Alabama claims, notwithstanding Chief-Justice Cockburn's implied censure.

The negotiations for the settlement of the miners' demands, in South Wales, have failed, and the strike continues indefinitely. The disappointment is a bitter one for thousands of families who depended on the resumption of work, and the deepest gloom prevails in the mining districts.

Policy of the English Conservative Leaders—Death of Dr. Guthrie.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The meeting of the Conservative leaders, which was announced to take place on Saturday last, after a lengthy sitting, come to a unanimous determination to oppose the Ministerial Education bill. The course to be pursued in carrying on the opposition to the Government was not definitely decided upon.

The strike of the South Wales miners will probably be brought to an end by compromise to-day. It is thought that 60,000 of the strikers will return to the mines to-morrow.

Rev. Thomas Guthrie, D. D., the Scottish author, is dead.

Count Von Beust, the Austrian Ambassador, has returned to his post at the Court of St. James.

Asiatic Relations Between Great Britain and Russia.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The *Telegraph*, this morning, has a special dispatch from St. Petersburg which intimates that Count Schouvaloff will shortly replace Count von Brunnow, Russian Ambassador at the Court of St. James.

The same dispatch says that Prince Gortschakoff is about to submit to the Government of Great Britain a proposal for a special Anglo-Russian Commission to settle the boundaries of Afghanistan.

The Russian Government has advices warranting the announcement that the Khivese will shortly sue for peace.

A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Times*, this morning, says the Russian Government is hurrying forward large reinforcements to Turkestan. It is also announced that all the Khivese merchants are withdrawing from Orenburg, for fear that the continuance of the Khivan war will bring them into bad relations with the authorities.

The Moscow *Gazette* hints that the establishment of a neutral zone, with Afghanistan as the intermediary between Great Britain and Russia, will accelerate, instead of prevent, a collision between those Powers, which is now apprehended.

An Amalgamation Dynasty Proposed for Spain.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—An agreement has been made between the Duke de Montpensier and the adherents of the ex-Queen Isabella, to place Prince Alphonse upon the throne of Spain, the Duke to be Regent during the minority of Prince Alphonso, and the latter to marry the youngest daughter of the Duke. Isabella accepts the programme, and two important parties, therefore, will act together in the present crisis.

A Vigorous Campaign Against the Carlists.

MADRID, Feb. 24.—The Government is hurrying forward reinforcements to the troops now operating against the Carlists in the north. The insurgents continue to burn railway stations and bridges.

The action at the Heights of Miravalles, between the royal forces and the Carlist band under Ollo, was one of the most serious that has taken place since the breaking out of the insurrection. The Carlists, who numbered 1,500, fought with great stubbornness, but were finally repulsed by the Government troops.

Many Republicans in the districts infested by the Carlists have volunteered to assist in repelling the insurgents, and have been supplied with arms.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Letters from Madrid state that an Alphonsist rising is anticipated to begin during the Carnival. There is great anxiety among the peaceably-disposed class of citizens, on account of the threatening aspect of affairs.

The men composing the garrison of Madrid are said to be in a condition bordering on insubordination. Many of the private soldiers absent themselves from their barracks nightly, without leave.

The Federalist partisans are pressing their policy with aggressive energy.

Reports which are privately circulated in Madrid, of the condition of affairs in the provinces, are of a nature to increase rather than allay the feeling of insecurity which prevails at the capital.

Movements of Don Carlos and his Followers.

BAYONNE, Feb. 24.—Letters from Carlists in Spain report that Dorregaray, Valdespina, the Marquis of Holnazas, and other Carlist chieftains have entered Spain and are received with rejoicings. They fail to confirm the reports of Don Carlos' presence on Spanish soil, and his whereabouts is at present unknown, as he has disappeared from this vicinity.

The soldiers of an infantry battalion in Barcelona have demanded their discharge from service.

The Republicans in Bilbao are clamoring for arms, and the authorities have promised to supply them as soon as received.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—It is reported that Don Carlos is at Vera, in Navarre, about forty miles north of Pampeluna. He issued a proclamation on the 17th inst., calling on the national troops to come to their King.

The France-German Indemnity and Evacuation.

BERLIN, Feb. 24.—The statement is made on official authority that negotiations for expediting the evacuation of French territory have not even been commenced. By March three and a half milliards of the war indemnity will have been received from France, and by July the payment of the fourth milliard will be completed. Then negotiations will be in order touching the early payment of the fifth milliard, on which the further withdrawal of troops will depend. The impression is that the Germans, looking to the possibility of President Thiers' overthrow at any moment, will not evacuate Belfort until the entire indemnity is paid.

The Count of Chambord's Letter—The French Assembly.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—The contents of the Count of Chambord's letter to Bishop Dupanloup were made known to the members of the Committee of Thirty ten days ago. The refusal of the Prince to make any compromise with the house of Orleans had a direct effect on the Committee's report, and led to the rupture of the Right Centre with the Legitimists.

A close contest is expected in the Assembly over the constitutional project submitted by the Committee. It will be opposed by the Extreme Right and a portion of the Left.

Italian Officers in Lisbon—The Hungarian Delegations.

LISBON, Feb. 24.—The King of Portugal gave a banquet yesterday to the officers of the Italian frigate Roma, now lying in the Tagus. Ex-King Amadeus was present.

The Portuguese Cortes has passed a bill authorizing the calling out of the reserves for the protection of the frontier.

VIENNA, Feb. 24.—An Imperial decree has been issued convoking the Austro-Hungarian delegations on the 2d of March.

Sir Bartle Frere Gone to Mozambique.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—A dispatch from Zanzibar, dated the 13th inst., states that Sir Bartle Frere has gone to Mozambique on a special mission.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

$15,000 Worth of Property Destroyed in Camden, N. J.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—The largest fire recorded in the history of Camden for many years, occurred this morning, destroying property valued at $15,000. At 9 o'clock, when the alarm was given, the thermometer was down to zero and a fierce wind was prevailing, which fanned the flames and spread them with great rapidity. The fire originated in a shop occupied by the car-wheel inspector of the Camden and Amboy division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and was caused by the ignition of a quantity of lubricating oil used on the wheels of cars. The building in which it broke out was a one and a half story frame structure, being one of a series of the same kind used by the railroad company's workmen, and located in the eastern end of the yard; and it was not long before all the buildings situated in the block bounded by Mickle, Second, and Stevens streets, were either totally destroyed or badly damaged. In the frame shanties of the railroad company were stored a large quantity of tools, baskets, crates, and other articles, and the total loss to the corporation cannot be less than $2,000; but the great burden of the damage was sustained by James D. Reed, who owned and occupied as a hide and tallow factory a building in the rear of Nos. 205, 207, and 209 Second-street. In this building there was a large stock, consisting of 7,000 pounds tallow, several hundred hides, and a quantity of sheep-skins. Mr. Reed says his loss will reach $12,000, on which he has a partial insurance in the Franklin Company of this city. In addition to these losses several tenement-houses in Reed's-court, occupied by families of workmen, were burned, but the extent of the damage is not heavy. At one time it was thought that a most disastrous conflagration could not be averted. The Philadelphia Fire Department was called on for aid. Several of the hose companies, under supervision of Fire Commissioner McCully, were soon upon the scene of the disaster, and rendered efficient service. Fortunately for people in the vicinity the strong east wind which prevailed drove the flames toward the river. Had it been in the opposite direction, a large portion of the eastern section of the city must necessarily have been laid in ruins. The loss will aggregate $15,000.

A Home for Girls Burned in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 24.—The State Industrial Home for Girls, at White Sulphur Springs, Delaware County, Ohio, was burned this afternoon. There were in the institution at the time 153 persons. The buildings consisted of a hotel and mansion-house, each three stories high, with a row of smaller houses adjoining, making a total length of 800 feet. Much of the furniture was destroyed. Loss not stated.

NEW-JERSEY.

The State Legislature—A General Railroad Law.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 24.—In the Senate, this evening, Mr. McPherson introduced a general railroad law. It authorizes any number of persons not less than fifteen to organize for the construction of a railroad, and to proceed with the work whenever an amount equal to $20,000 per mile is subscribed and paid in. The general provisions of the act are liberal in their character, and it is designed to push it to an early vote. Bills were introduced in the Senate to incorporate the New-Jersey Navigation Company, with authority to acquire lands in South America, Japan, and China, and to build and operate vessels with foreign ports, and to incorporate the Manhattan Bleaching and Dyeing Works at Lodi, in Bergen County; also new bills appropriating $30,000 for the erection of buildings for the State Industrial School for Girls, and prohibiting the erection of any gunpowder manufactory within half a mile of any dwelling, barn, or outhouses, under a penalty of $2,000. Nothing has as yet been done in either House with the through railroad bills, and it is not probable that a vote on either will be reached this week.

RIOT IN QUEBEC.

Parliamentary Nominations Attended with Bloodshed—More Fighting Apprehended at the Election.

QUEBEC, Feb. 24.—The nomination of candidates for Quebec, East Division, in the Provincial House of Assembly, took place at noon to-day. At about 11 o'clock a furious riot began between the Conservatives and adherents of the candidate of the National Party. Pistols, knives and clubs were freely used, and about 3,000 persons took part in the riot, which lasted an hour and a half. Two men were killed and many wounded. It is expected that some of the wounded will die. The hustings were torn down, and the candidate of the National party was beaten. Armed provincial police are now patrolling the streets in force, and have dispersed most of the rioters. Conflicts in the streets are, however, frequent. The polling takes place on Monday next, when more serious outbreaks are apprehended, as Mr. Langevin has telegraphed from Ottawa that the Government candidate must be elected, cost what it may; and the supporters of the National Party, on the other hand, are determined to elect their man, Pelletier. There is great excitement in town.

A Murderer's Confession.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 24.—William H. Beck, a blind man, and notorious character, residing at No. 24 Douglass-street, in this city, has made a confession of the murder of two girls, Mary Hennerby and Catharine Gauler, aged respectively eleven and four years. The murder was committed in June, 1870, along the banks of the White River, near this city, and created the most intense excitement at the time, but was surrounded by an apparently impenetrable mystery, and no possible clue could be obtained as to the guilty party. Beck was arrested early this morning. He has become blind since the murder of the children.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1:10 A. M.—The barometer remains lowest, but slowly rising over New-England, with somewhat fainter westerly winds and generally clear weather. Fresh and brisk westerly winds, with cloudy weather, continue over the lower lakes; the highest barometer from Florida to Minnesota; cloudy weather and light winds prevail from the Ohio Valley to the Eastern Gulf States. An area of low barometer is extending eastward over the South-west, and south-easterly winds are reported from the Western Gulf States. Falling barometer, with rain and snow has extended eastward to Utah and Idaho. The temperature has risen decidedly throughout the entire country east of the Rocky Mountains, except over the South Atlantic States.

PROBABILITIES.

For Tuesday, in the Middle and Eastern States, generally cloudy weather, diminishing winds, and somewhat higher temperature; for the South Atlantic States, winds veering to south-easterly by Tuesday night, with rising temperature; southerly winds and cloudy weather on the Gulf coast; north-easterly winds, with cloudy weather and possibly snow, over the Ohio Valley; north-easterly and north-westerly winds on the upper lakes, with rising temperature.

COLD WEATHER IN NEW-YORK STATE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 24.—The weather here is very cold, the mercury in the thermometer this morning marking 3° below zero. In this vicinity there have been twenty-eight snow-storms since the 17th of November, and nearly eight feet of snow have fallen on the level.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 24.—The storm has been unusually severe here since Friday night. Trains on the Lake Shore and Oswego and Rome Railroads have been abandoned. The train which left here this morning on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road, with three locomotives and a snow-plow, arrived in Syracuse at noon. The morning train from this city on the Midland Road was fast in the snow, this side of Fulton, at last accounts. No mails have been received here since Saturday night.

THE WEATHER IN NEW-ENGLAND.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—Reports from Maine and New-Hampshire show that the weather is extremely cold there, the thermometer indicating from 20° to 30° below zero at various points.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 24.—All the railroads centering in this city have been badly blockaded to-day. On the Boston, Barre and Gardner Railroad, a passenger-train which left this city at 9 o'clock on Sunday morning is now in a snow-bank seven miles from Gardner, with a small prospect of getting through before Tuesday morning. Both the engines of the train are disabled, and two workmen were seriously injured by an accident on one of them.

On the Nashua Road trains have been from two to four hours late.

The steam-boat train for New-York will not go beyond this city.

This evening the weather is milder, and the wind has subsided.

THE WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Snow fell in the north of England yesterday, and in the south to-day.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row:

3 A. M.	2°	3 P. M.	13°
6 A. M.	zero	6 P. M.	15½°
9 A. M.	1½°	9 P. M.	16½°
12 M.	7½°	12 P. M.	15°

Average temperature yesterday, 8¾°.

Frozen to Death at Fly Mountain.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Feb. 24.—This morning the body of a man was found at Fly Mountain, about three miles from this place. He was dressed in a rough suit, and was evidently a laborer. From the appearance of tracks in the vicinity, he had wandered about for some time in the deep snow, and, finally, exhausted, laid down, and was frozen to death. There was nothing to indicate that he came to his death other than by freezing. In his pocket was found a card which reads: "Patrick Cleary, No. 721 Myrtle-street, Brooklyn, and No. 20 Jackson-street, New-York." A coroner's jury, this afternoon, rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by exhaustion and exposure.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The New-England Labor Reform League yesterday, in Boston, elected John Orvis, of Boston, President.

At a Republican caucus held last evening in Portland, Me., George P. Wescott was nominated for Mayor.

The Dominion Hotel and several adjoining stores in Listowell, Ont., were destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is about $25,000.

The President is forced, by pressure of public business, to discontinue seeing callers after 12 o'clock each day until the adjournment of Congress.

Charles Gillis, Postmaster at Hillsboro, N. H., has been held for trial in $3,000 bail, on charges of robbing the mails and forging postal money receipts.

Charles N. Felton, Assistant United States Treasurer at San Francisco, has tendered his resignation, to take effect upon the appointment of his successor.

Harbor Commissioner J. J. Marks, of San Francisco, accused of fraudulent practices in the Board of Harbor Commissioners, resigned yesterday.

It is understood that Jesse George, of Philadelphia, lately deceased, gave almost all of his property ($400,000) to charitable institutions.

In the Hall of the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia, last night, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton discoursed on woman suffrage to a large audience.

The orthodox clergymen of Boston, at an adjourned meeting yesterday, adopted resolutions protesting against the opening of the Public Library on Sunday.

John Gilshannon is on trial for manslaughter in the Superior Criminal Court of Middlesex County, Mass., being charged with killing Thomas Harding, in November last, in Dracut.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business yesterday: Currency, $3,449,761; coin, $66,336,757; coin certificates, $22,002,000; special deposits of legal tenders, $29,080,000.

There have been heavy receipts of cotton in New-Orleans since Saturday, caused by an arrangement of steam-boats on the Lower Mississippi and tributaries, to reach there for Mardi Gras. The receipts next week will probably be light.

The Superintendent of the Mounted Recruiting Service has ordered 237 recruits to be sent to California for service in the Military Division of the Pacific, 100 to the First Cavalry, 120 to the Fifth Cavalry, and seventeen to the light battery of the Fourth Artillery.

A party of railroad men of Philadelphia and several citizens of Waverley and Towanda, N. Y., arrived at Ithaca, N. Y., yesterday, on a special train, and were joined by prominent citizens of Auburn, and the officers and directors of the Cayuga Lake Railroad. To-morrow they proceed to Rochester and Niagara Falls.

The Fifth Victim in the Shaw Poisoning Case.

CAMBRIDGE, N. Y., Feb. 24.—The fifth victim in the Shaw poisoning case died yesterday. The two remaining sick victims, it is thought, cannot survive much longer. It is stated that the Coroner has additional evidence implicating Shaw, which will be brought out before the Grand Jury, which sits this week at Purdy Hill.

Reported Sinking of a Steamer.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 24.—A private dispatch from Bayou Sara, La., reports the sinking of the steamer Glasgow, and says she will be a total loss. The point at which the steamer sunk is not stated, but it is supposed she was in Red River at the time, as she left here for Shreveport, La., on the 10th inst. The cargo was valued at about $75,000, and was fully insured by St. Louis offices. There was no hull insurance on the boat, but the freight list was insured for $8,000. The Glasgow was owned by William Lamathe, her commander.

A Couple of Brutes.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 24.—Charles Cochrane and John McCallum have been held to bail for cruelty to a horse. The animal, hauling a heavy load, was mired, when a small chain was attached to his jaw and fastened to another cart in advance. The horse attached to the latter was then started, and the chain pulled the jaw and tongue of the stalled horse off, necessitating his being killed.

THE INVESTIGATIONS.

Gen. Butler Executes a Successful Flank Movement—The Expulsion Debate Anticipated—Pacific Mail.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The House Judiciary Committee, to-day, under the lead of Gen. Butler, executed an audacious and complete flank movement upon the Poland Committee and its report. In fact the event, in its results, was quite as much of a sensation as the report favoring expulsion presented last week. It will be quickly called to mind that only last week, Thursday, there was referred to the Judiciary Committee a resolution instructing it to inquire whether the evidence before the Poland Committee contained anything calling for the impeachment of any officer of the Government, not an officer of the House. To-day came the dénouement. During the middle of the consideration of the River and Harbor bill, Gen. Butler took Mr. Sawyer off his feet with a highly-privileged report. Everybody supposed they knew what it related to, but the sequel proved they didn't. It was, true enough, a report on Mr. Colfax, holding, that even if any offense had been committed, the House could not take jurisdiction of the case, because such presumed offense was committed prior to his election as Vice-President. They thus exonerate Mr. Colfax from the charge of bearing false witness, as they say explicitly that such an offense would give them jurisdiction. Yet they assume in the report as an established fact that he actually owned Credit Mobilier stock, and enjoyed the dividends. The report then, without a word of warning or explanation, goes straight into an exhaustive argument upon the question of the jurisdiction of the House in cases of expulsion, holding that the principle which applies to cases of impeachment applies likewise to these cases. This argument attracted intense interest. Its undoubted ability attracted the attention of members, equally with the audacity of the manner in which the report had boldly taken jurisdiction of a subject never referred to the committee. It gradually dawned on the House that this proceeding had put a new phase on this particular situation, and the effect was curious. Many members responded at once in conversation that they now had a ground upon which they could rest their opposition to a vote for expulsion, for they regarded the argument on the question of jurisdiction as unanswerable, and it did seem as if there was neither law nor precedent left which had not been adduced in favor of the positions assumed. But, on the other hand, it was remarked, "This is the brief of the attorney for Oakes Ames;" and indignation was expressed that by an impudent piece of management Mr. Ames' counsel had arranged to forestall the debate of to-morrow, and to secure the indorsement of the Committee on the Judiciary to his views. Judge Poland and the members of his committee were especially enraged, and the venerable Judge showed more temper in the manner in which he denounced the report than he is usually credited with. It was with a look of blank astonishment that Judge Poland listened to the positions of the report, as they were presented one after the other. Oakes Ames listened with eager, nervous interest, a hand behind each ear, as if fearful of losing a word, and a half-pleased expression, as if a respite had been granted him. Mr. Brooks listened intently, with a look of combined gratification and incredulity, as he cast glances at Butler, apparently wondering that anything good for him could come from that source.

The report was signed by three Republicans—Bingham, Butler, and Shoemaker, and two Democrats—Voorhees and Eldridge. Mr. Clarkson N. Potter submitted his views separately, dissenting from the report, and arguing at length that the House had jurisdiction in Mr. Colfax's case, though he confessed the impropriety of presenting an impeachment which the Senate could not try for want of time.

As to the question of jurisdiction over members, he held the power of the House to be absolute. Mr. J. M. Wilson concurred with the majority on the question as to Mr. Colfax, but withheld his opinion as to the other positions. Mr. Milo Goodrich agreed with nobody, and submitted his views separately.

As soon as the reading was done there was a scramble for the floor. Butler had it, of course, and moved that the consideration of the report be postponed until Wednesday at 1 o'clock. Judge Poland wanted to lay it on the table, and Mr. Cox wanted to recommit, with instructions to strike out that portion relating to the question of jurisdiction in the expulsion cases. The Democrats were in a quandary, and the Republicans generally sustained Butler. His motion finally prevailed by a large majority, and the vote may be accepted in a large degree as indicative of the sense of the House. The event has heightened the interest in to-morrow's proceedings greatly.

The Ways and Means Committee took up the Pacific Mail investigation, to-day, but the developments, if there were any, are scrupulously kept secret by a special injunction laid upon each member. The committee is evidently determined that if compelled to do Grand Jury duty and receive hearsay evidence in order to get at the real culprits, they will not permit such testimony to be made public to the damage and injury of possibly innocent persons. Considering the reported nature of some of the statements that have reached them, this conclusion is undoubtedly a prudent one. Mr. A. H. Byington, of Norwich, Conn., was examined, this morning, with reference to a conversation which, it was alleged, he had with Mr. Legrand Lockwood, to the effect that it cost the Pacific Mail Company $1,000,000 to get their subsidy through Congress. He said he never made any such statement. Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway was also before the committee briefly to explain as to witnesses. Mr. Postmaster King, of the House, has also been subpœnaed, but declares that he knows nothing whatsoever of the subject-matter on which he is called. He claims that the current reports that he went off to New-York when he found he was wanted, and that he was there found in consultation with President Stockwell, of the Pacific Mail Company, is wholly untrue. Messrs. Stockwell and Billings, of the company, and Commodore Garrison, of the Brazil line, are expected here to-morrow.

The Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—The Erie Railway Company has filed a bill in equity in the United States District Court of Massachusetts to restrain the trustees of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad from forming any new organization affecting the existing status of the corporation by foreclosure of the Berdell mortgage; also from selling, assigning, or otherwise disposing of the franchises of the road under such foreclosures.

Indian Troubles in Arizona and Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—Advices from Arizona have been received that Gov. Pesquires, of the District of Ures, Mexico, on receipt of the news of the recent outrages by the Indians under Cochise in Mexico, hurried home from Guaymas, and soon organized 300 National Guard for immediate service. Great excitement prevails, as the Mexican authorities do not feel warranted in pursuing the Apaches on the soil of the United States, and according to the treaty with Cochise he is not to be interfered with by our troops. Gen. Crook has no authority under the stipulations to stop murder, theft, and robbery by the Apaches across the border.

SENATOR POMEROY.

Close of the Testimony for the Prosecution—Examination of Several Witnesses for the Defense.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Pomeroy Investigating Committee resumed its session shortly after 10 o'clock. Mr. Simpson said two witnesses whom he might use were in town, but not present in the committee room. Mr. Thurman called the attention of both sides to the fact that the session of Congress ends this week. The committee could not and ought not to make up its mind upon the case until all the testimony was in and had been carefully considered. It was therefore absolutely necessary that not one moment of time be lost. Mr. Simpson said he had six more witnesses whom he wished to examine. Mr. Guerin was in town, but "the money" would come by express and arrive in two days.

TESTIMONY OF A KANSAS SENATOR.

Mr. W. Simpson, a member of the Kansas Senate, testified that he met Pomeroy frequently during the canvass—perhaps every other day. On the night of the 28th of January, Pomeroy made a proposition to help to sustain a delegate whom witness was sustaining. Said if witness would vote for him he would take Laughlin, the delegate, off his hands. Laughlin was kept here at Washington to look out for the interests of the settlers on the Cherokee neutral lands.

By Mr. Vickers—On the occasion in question witness went to see Pomeroy in relation to a bill pending in Congress for the relief of the Cherokee settlers.

The cross-examination elicited nothing of interest.

Mr. W. M. Matheney, another Senator, a member of the Kansas Senate, testified that he knows M. W. Reynolds, who was at Topeka working for Pomeroy during the canvass. Is Receiver of the Land Office at Independence. On Tuesday afternoon, after the first ballot, had a conversation with Reynolds concerning York's vote. This was between 5 and 6 o'clock. Reynolds said the thing was all fixed, and wanted him to vote for Pomeroy. Witness said he had voted and should vote for Judge Low. Reynolds said he could tell witness something that would make him believe that Pomeroy would be elected. He then said York would vote for him. Witness asked if he had been bought by a promise of office. Reynolds said not by the promise of office, but he is ours, and will vote for Pomeroy. On the same evening D. S. Kelly came to him and asked an interview with him at his room. Witness went with him and discussed the Senatorial question. Kelly asked witness what he thought a piece of property in witness' town, owned by Kelly, was worth. Witness said $1,500. Kelly said, "If you will vote for Pomeroy, you can have that piece of property for $25." Witness laughed, and said he thought Kelly knew him better than to try to buy him. Kelly disowned any connection with Pomeroy in this matter.

By Mr. Simpson—Reynolds whispered when he said, "York is ours."

NOT TEMPTED.

Edward Seary, a member of the Lower House, was sworn. He knew nothing of the use of money by Pomeroy for the purpose of buying votes. Knew nothing, of his own knowledge, about the use of money by others for Pomeroy.

THE MONEY.

W. E. Guerin sworn—Is a member of the Kansas Senate, and Chairman of the Pomeroy Investigating Committee; Lieut.-Gov. Stover gave to him as Chairman $7,000, which was given to Stover by York in the joint convention; knows A. H. Horton, who was at Topeka during the canvass in the interests of Pomeroy; Horton testified before the Topeka Committee that he was one of Pomeroy's confidential advisers.

By Mr. Horton—Horton used no improper argument in favor of Pomeroy in his interviews with witness. Does not know of his own knowledge that Horton or Pomeroy used or offered any money in the canvass. Roerbacher is the only man who has testified before the Topeka Committee that Horton offered money for votes. York is the only one who so testified in relation to Pomeroy.

By Mr. Simpson—Neither Bond nor Bacon were examined by that committee.

THE MAN WHO TRIED TO BRIBE O'DRISCOLL.

David L. Paine was sworn and examined by Mr. Simpson. Was at Topeka during the canvass. Told O'Driscoll that he could have $1,000 for his vote. Was not authorized by Pomeroy to make the offer.

By Mr. Thurman—Know nothing of any conversation between "Crites" and Pomeroy.

THE DEFENSE.

There being no other witnesses for the prosecution present, Mr. Horton opened the case for the defense.

He first called O'Driscoll for cross-examination, and asked him if he said before the Topeka committee that Paine said he had authority from Pomeroy to buy votes? O'Driscoll said he testified as he did here, and that the committee struck out all that they considered irrelevant. Witness was well acquainted with Horton. Horton never attempted to use any improper influence to secure his vote.

C. J. Hanks sworn and examined by Horton: Has known W. H. Bond four or five years. On the evening before the national election, witness sent a telegram to Atchison asking assistance for Bond; did so at Bond's request; never got $300 or any other sum from Pomeroy for Harry Fields' expenses; knows George C. Crowther, Secretary of the State Senate; he said on the morning of the Convention to witness that Pomeroy would be defeated, and told him to make some bets if he wanted to make some money; said he had about $4,000, and would let him have money to bet with; said we have a job put up on "old Pom," and it's going to win.

By Mr. Simpson—The dispatch mentioned was sent to Major Crowell, special mail agent for Kansas. Thinks the dispatch read: "Assist Mr. Bond, he is a friend of ours." Bond asked him in the morning to send the dispatch. The object was to get money for Bond to use in the election. Had no positive understanding that Crowell would furnish money. Don't think he had any conversation with him that gave him an understanding that money would be forwarded. Never made any statement to Bond or any one else about money being furnished to Fields. Knew nothing about money having been given to him. Don't know that Bond was making his canvass as an anti-Pomeroy man. The question of the election of United States Senator was not at issue in Leavenworth. It was a general understanding among Pomeroy's friends that Bond was a Pomeroy man. Went to Topeka at the instance of friends of Babcock, of Lawrence. Worked for Babcock as long as he was a candidate, then for Pomeroy. Paid his own expenses while at Topeka.

By Mr. Thurman—Tried to get bets against Pomeroy; did not tell any one before the convention that "old Pom" would be defeated, &c. Col. David W. Houston was United States Marshal of Kansas before the time when Bond testified that Horton approached them; Bond told witness that he would vote for Pomeroy from the time of his election; he said that he intended to vote for Pomeroy as soon as Dr. Logan was out of the field; was at Topeka working for Pomeroy during the entire canvass, and does not know of the use of a dollar by Pomeroy or his friends for the purchase of votes.

By Mr. Simpson—About the time of Bond's election witness furnished Bond, he thinks, $50. Don't remember saying anything about money for Fields. Never offered Bond $300 or any other sum. Is not sure that he knows anything of an interview between Morton and Bond. Knows that Morton left him to see Bond and others, but is not sure whether he saw him with Bond or not.

Asa Low was sworn and examined by Mr. Horton—Knows O'Driscoll; did not intimate to him that $2,000 would not break him (Low) if he (O'Driscoll) would vote for Pomeroy; O'Driscoll said that if he voted for Pomeroy, his constituents would go back on him, and that would ruin him; witness said that if his constituents went back on him he would stand by him if it cost him a farm or $1,000 or $2,000, but gave no intimation that he would pay for his vote; had no authority from Pomeroy or his friends to use money, and had no knowledge that any was used by them; in conversation with Pomeroy said that he thought some members wanted money; Pomeroy said he had rather not be elected than give $1 for a vote.

By Mr. Simpson—Can't give the name of any member of the Legislature who said he was poor, and had not made up his mind on the Senatorial question; his object in seeing O'Driscoll was to say that if his constituents went back on him he would stand by him, as he always had, if it took a farm or $1,000 or $2,000.

Mr. Simpson—Did you ever hold any public office through the favor of Mr. Pomeroy?

Mr. Low—No, Sir; I don't know that I did. I believe he turned me out when I was in. [Laughter.]

J. P. Bowen, sworn and examined by Mr. Horton—Was not authorized by Mr. Pomeroy or any of his friends to use money in the Senatorial election; was not furnished money for that purpose, and knew nothing of the use of money; did not offer O'Driscoll any money for his vote direct; had no authority from Pomeroy or his friends to offer him money directly or indirectly; told O'Driscoll that he could get him $500.

By Mr. Simpson—Don't know why he said he could get O'Driscoll $500; could not have given it himself, and did not know where he could get it. Heard that he was opposed to Pomeroy, and thought he would talk to him, and find out whether he wanted money.

J. S. Hoke, sworn and examined by Mr. Horton—Is a Democrat, and was at Topeka with other Atchisonians working for Pomeroy. Made no offer to O'Driscoll for his vote. Wanted to find out how he intended to vote, and intimated that he could get money for his vote. Did so for the purpose of finding out how he stood. Did not use money. Had no authority from Pomeroy or his friends to use money, and had no knowledge that money was used.

By Mr. Thurman—The offer of money was simply to find out whether O'Driscoll was mercenary, and if he had found that he was, he would have left him, knowing that there was no chance of getting his vote.

Col. John A. Martin testified—He occupied a room during the canvass; does not know of the use of money by Pomeroy or his friends. Pomeroy repeatedly assured him that he had not used and did not intend to use any money or other corrupt influences.

By Mr. Simpson—Thinks Judge Horton and Messrs. Murphy, Houston, and Anthony were Pomeroy's most trusted and confidential advisers. Mr. Houston is United States Marshal, Horton United States District-Attorney, Anthony United States Collector, and Murphy was Superintendent of Indian Affairs up to within three years. Witness is Postmaster at Atchison.

George C. Anthony testified that he was appointed Collector by Johnson, on the recommendation of Senator Ross. Is editor of the *Kansas Farmer*. Exchanged with the State papers. There are eight daily papers in the State, four of which opposed Pomeroy's re-election. A large majority of the Republican papers favored Pomeroy. Knows John C. Murphy, who was the Liberal Republican candidate for the Legislature, and was defeated by Bond. Knows John J. Murphy. Don't know that he was at Topeka working for Pomeroy. Thinks he must have worked against Pomeroy, if he was at Topeka during the canvass. Knows nothing of the use of money. It was distinctly understood that no money was to be used. Thinks Pomeroy never attempted to use any influence over the politics of witness' friends. Three of his deputies were bitterly opposed to Pomeroy.

Daniel Horne testified that he knows Billings, whom Mr. York mentioned in his testimony. He said when he reached Topeka that he was for Pomeroy; he was always counted a positive Pomeroy man; was in confidential relations with Pomeroy; knew nothing of the use of money; Pomeroy said he would rather not be re-elected than to use money for securing votes; all but one of the Election Committee who reported against Roerbacher were Pomeroy men; Miller, who was seated, voted for Pomeroy; when Mr. York made his exposé he held up his hands and said, "What he had said was God's truth, and nothing but the truth;" said that he knew men who had Pomeroy's money burning in their pockets, and could name them at a proper time; York opposed a recess; he said that the purpose and object of the exposure would be defeated if a recess was taken.

By Mr. Simpson—Had no conversation with Mr. Towner about Stratton's vote; did not say he would put $500 in Towner's hands, to be given to Stratton after he had voted for Pomeroy; did not mention any money consideration for Stratton's vote; Guerrin spoke after York sat down; can't remember anything that he said; a member of the House said something about having been approached.

Mr. Simpson—How is it that you can remember exactly what York said, and cannot remember anything about what others said?

Mr. Horne—Well, I don't know. I was very much surprised, and paid attention to what he said. During York's address the chamber was very still, but there was confusion after he sat down, and witness did not pay so much attention to what was said by others.

R. W. Wright, a reporter for the Oswego (Kansas) *Independent*, was examined as to the number of Senatorial candidates and the number of votes cast for each. He described York's speech as described by other witnesses, including the statement that Pomeroy had given the names of bribed members, and the amounts paid them. Senator Johnson, one of the plotters, said to witness, on the morning of the first ballot, that Pomeroy was a d—d old rascal any way, and he was bound to defeat him by any means, cost what it might.

Upon cross-examination by Mr. Simpson, witness got somewhat mixed up as to the first name called in joint convention. Has not made a statement that York was connected with a gang of horse thieves in Southern Kansas. Told a reporter in St. Louis that it was said that York had been guilty of stealing cattle, but that he did not believe it.

The committee then took a recess until 3 o'clock.

AFTER RECESS.

The committee assembled at 3¼ o'clock P. M. Mr. Simpson said he had searched for Roerbacher, who, it was said, was in the room before the recess, and could not find him. He had no knowledge that he had arrived.

THE PLOT.

Mr. Sharp was examined in relation to Mr. York's speech in joint convention. His account was similar to that of the other witnesses for the defense. He had a conversation with B. F. Simpson immediately after the election. Simpson remarked that they had beaten the old man; that they had to do as they had done, because it was the only way that he could have been beaten. Simpson said that himself, Eldridge, and Senator Johnson determined to set a trap for Pomeroy so as to beat him. They sent for Horton, and he suggested the plan. Bacon said he had just the man to go to Pomeroy, and named York, but said he would want money; he said that they would have to rely upon Eldridge for the means for carrying out the scheme if York failed. Simpson held no official position; did not live at Topeka, but was there during the entire canvass working against Pomeroy; Simpson said that if Caldwell was not expelled he could easily be appointed United States Attorney or United States Judge.

Several other witnesses were examined, but nothing further of importance was elicited.

There being no other witnesses present whom the defense desired to examine at that time, Mr. Horton rested his case.

Mr. Simpson was in the same situation, and the investigation was therefore adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow, Mr. Frelinghuysen saying that the committee was unanimously of the opinion that the evidence should then close, and that counsel on either side might submit written arguments not later than Thursday morning.

All the witnesses for the defense testified that neither Pomeroy nor his friends used or authorized the use of money or other corrupt means to influence votes. Those who admitted that they had, directly or indirectly, offered bribes, said they did so on their own authority.

During the investigation Mr. Simpson submitted the following telegrams to the committee, and they were laid aside until such time as they should become germane to the investigation.

SHELBINA, Mo., Feb. 21.

To A. M. York:

Pomeroy's agent has offered bribes here for evidence against you.

(Signed,) J. W. SHAFER.

To this dispatch Mr. York replied: "Who have been offered bribes? I want them as witnesses." Mr. Shafer replied: "I have been offered $1,500." Mr. Shafer was summoned immediately.

The Coal-Trade.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of yesterday contains the following report in reference to the coal-trade:

The leading coal-carrying companies make the following reports of their tonnage for the week ending the 8th inst., and for the year to the same date, compared with their respective amounts carried to same time last year:

	Week.	1873.	1872.	Difference.
Reading Railroad	71,955	774,262	738,056	Inc. 36,206
Schuylkill Nav.	....	6,594	13,355	Dec. 6,761
Lehigh Valley	72,529	628,859	638,238	Dec. 9,379
Del., Lack. & West.	48,396	305,780	344,448	Dec. 38,668
Shamokin	8,716	58,985	39,556	Inc. 19,428
Central New-Jersey	47,428	254,424	156,121	Dec. 98,303
Lehigh Navigation	15,715	83,393	29,291	Inc. 54,102
Pennsylvania C. Co.	15,474	92,110	116,312	Dec. 42,201
Delaware & Hudson	16,176	323,700	363,930	Dec. 40,230
Hunt. & B. Top	16,137	56,833	36,585	Inc. 20,249
Penn. & N. Y. Road	12,318	109,917	156,277	Dec. 6,975

The retail trade continues active, and prices are firmly maintained. There is a good feeling in the market, though trade has not been quite so active for February as it probably will be. The outlook favors a good demand, and a further advance of prices will be inaugurated with the incoming of March. The following are the minimum prices for coal at Port Carbon for the line trade, as fixed by the committee for the coming month: Lump, steamboat, and broken, $2 75; egg and stove, $2 90; chestnut, $2 25; No. 2 chestnut, $2; pea, $1 25.

The average prices of coal for February have been such as to warrant an advance of four per cent. above the basis of wages. The trade is steadily increasing and strengthening in prices. The season has rarely opened more favorably. The receipts of coal at Port Richmond for the week ending on the 22d inst., none; shipments, 7,000 tons; balance on hand, 33,000 tons. Freights are quoted at $3 25 to $3 50 to Boston, and $2 50 to $2 75 to Providence. The river is quite free of ice up to the City. The total distribution of anthracite to tide for 1872, the *Miners' Journal* puts down at 11,953,172 tons, against 10,406,677 tons in 1871, being an increase for the year of 1,549,465 tons, to which, if added 6,860,251 tons short of tide, gives a total anthracite production of 18,929,313 tons, a net increase in 1872 over 1871 of 3,731,219 tons.

Tweed to Give Bail To-day—No Indictment Against Hall.

It was expected that Wm. M. Tweed would present himself at the District-Attorney's office yesterday, with Mr. Graham, his counsel, and give bail on the new indictments against him. The District-Attorney received word during the day, however, that Tweed would not come until this morning. The rumor that an indictment has been found against ex-Mayor Hall is pronounced untrue by an official in the District-Attorney's office.

Rumor of Connolly's Return.

Down-town yesterday, among the political friends of Richard B. Connolly, a rumor prevailed that he had arrived in the City on Sunday night last, and intended to surrender himself to the authorities, in view of the result of the late Tweed trial, which ended in a disagreement of the jury.

A TIMES representative, deputed to ascertain the truth of the rumor, visited several of the most intimate friends of Mr. Connolly, who, while admitting that they had heard of the rumor, stated that that gentleman was not then in the City, but, at the same time, they believed he would be very likely to put in an appearance during the course of a week or two. They further stated that Mr. Connolly is still suffering from a sickness which precludes his moving about, but that hopes are entertained of his speedy recovery.

It will be remembered that a bench warrant was issued for his arrest and placed in the hands of the Sheriff for execution as soon as the indictment was found, but that official being unable to serve it owing to Connolly's flight from the City, returned it to the District-Attorney's office, where it has since remained. This warrant, it is understood, was yesterday exhumed from its hiding place, and prompt action will be taken upon it should Connolly come to the City.

SCANNELL'S TRIAL.

Evidence of Insanity—A Medical Commission to Examine the Prisoner.

The trial of John Scannell for the murder of Thomas Donohoe was resumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday morning, before Judge Brady.

Joseph King was called to give evidence on the question of the prisoner's insanity, and testified that on one occasion Mrs. Scannell wanted carpets, and the prisoner went in an excited manner and made the purchase, paying about double the price for them.

Peter Carroll testified that before the death of his brother Florence, John Scannell was a man of a most cordial disposition, but after that event he went about with his head down and seldom recognized any of his old friends. When attending Florence at Bellevue Hospital, his forehead was frequently damp with perspiration induced by no physical exertion. On cross-examination by the District Attorney, witness said he noticed this perspiration principally in the month of August. [Laughter.]

George W. Hogan stated that he met the prisoner in Elizabeth, N. J., after the death of his brother Florence; that he appeared very wild and irrational, and complained of being prosecuted by the Tammany leaders, who wanted to make him an outcast. Witness met him subsequently at the Catskill Mountains, in the Summer of 1870. He then complained of pains in the head, his voice was tremulous, his eyes bloodshot, and he seemed to be laboring under continual melancholy. He said he had a pressure upon his head which prevented him from sleeping.

Andrew Sheehan testified that a very unusually strong feeling of attachment existed between the prisoner and his brother Florence, and after the death of the latter John became morose and reserved.

John Hennessy testified that he was in Johnson's pool-room on the night Donohoe was shot, and just before he heard the report of the pistol Donohoe called out "Come on, John." Donohoe had his hand in his pocket at the time, and as he moved toward the door he could not say whether he stopped or not.

Joseph Reed said that after the shooting of Florence Scannell the prisoner remained in his house for a few weeks, and he noticed his conversation was incoherent and his manner fidgety. Mrs. Scannell came to bring him home, but he refused, saying "They will murder me if I go home." He had a habit of staying up all night, and, upon being remonstrated with by the witness, he said: "You know, Joe, it is impossible for me to go to bed. Florry comes to see me every night, and I can't go to bed until I see him." He was then subject to fits of perspiration, and complained of pains in the head. One day, in the street, on being asked how Florry was, he burst into tears, and fell against the railings. In reply to Mr. Phelps, the witness said that Scannell told him he came to his house because of trouble with his wife. He did not tell what the nature of that trouble was.

Patrick Claffey and Henry Standish gave evidence as to the great love existing between the prisoner, and his brother, and the change in John's manner after Florry's death.

Peter McKnight testified that after the death of Florence John became wonderfully changed. He complained of continual pains all over his body; his brain, he said, was burning, and he was continually muttering to himself incoherently. He frequently heard him say that Florry, who was dead, used to come and sleep with him, and his body, he remarked, was very cold. Witness did not then consider him an insane man.

The District-Attorney, in view of the evidence for the defense, moved that a commission be appointed by the Court to inquire into the present condition of the prisoner as regards his sanity.

Mr. Beach said he had no objection to have Dr. Hammond and Prof. Echerville examine the prisoner but he strongly objected to a commission being appointed to go to his cell and interrogate him. The Court decided that this was a matter to be settled among counsel themselves and in which he should not be called to interfere. The Court then adjourned.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Centre Market Armory—The Thirteenth-Street Riding School.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, the Mayor presiding.

A communication was read from the Mayor in relation to the armory corner of White and Elm streets. There is some doubt as to whether the fee of this property is vested in the City or the State, and the Mayor recommends that the matter be referred to a committee to report thereon, and also as to whether it is advisable to place the building in a proper state of repair for use by one or two of our militia regiments. The matter was referred.

The bills of the New-York *Herald* for advertising sheriffs' notices, amounting to $2,016, was ordered to be paid.

A report was presented in favor of leasing, for the use of the Twenty-second Regiment, the building known as Palace Gardens, for five years, at a rental of $20,000 per annum.

Mr. Ottendorfer said hereafter he would offer an amendment to the resolution appended to the report. The report was then laid over.

A report in favor of giving the contract for supplying the District-Attorney's office with stationery to M. B. Brown was read.

Mr. Van Schaick said he was informed by the Assistant District-Attorney that a great deal of the stationery supplied the office was so bad it cannot be used. The report was, however, adopted.

Mr. Kehr called attention to the contract for repairing the armory over Centre Market. Bills to the amount of $52,912 88 are now outstanding, he said, and it will cost about $50,000 more to finish it, making the total cost about $100,000. The work is about one-half finished, and when the whole is done, he did not think it would be actually worth over $40,000. He would like to see the work stopped and the whole matter referred to a committee of investigation.

Mr. Cooper said no doubt the bills were exorbitant, and he, as one of the Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms, had refused to audit them. From estimates made it was believed the cost of finishing the work would be nearly $70,000. He also referred to the repairs done to the Riding-school in Thirteenth-street. Enough money, he said, had been expended to construct the building from its foundation. The lease is $6,000 per annum. He had refused to audit any bills since Jan. 1, for work done on the Riding-school.

Mr. Morris wished to know whether it was true that the City had first given a lease of a portion of Centre Market for $2,300 per annum, and then taken a lease of the lessee for $3,500 per annum.

Mr. Van Shaick said the Controller had leased the upper portion of Centre Market for $2,300 at public sale, and the Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms had leased back one half of the portion let for $3,500 per annum, because it was the cheapest place they could find. The lessee thus kept one-half of the upper portion of the market, and made an annual profit of $1,200 out of the City.

The whole matter was referred to the Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms.

A report was received from the Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms in regard to the lease of the building in Broadway, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets. The lease, they say, was taken from R. T. Ford, the owner of the building, the arrangements being completed by Mr. Peter Gilsey while a member of the Board of Supervisors. The rent paid, they believe, is not extravagant, and they were unable to find any evidence of fraud in the matter.

The report was accepted, and the committee discharged.

The board then adjourned for one week.

Subscriptions to Training-School for Nurses.

Well-wisher	$50 00
Allen Campbell	25 00
"M.," $5, gold	5 71
A Friend, through Mrs. Hobson	100 00
A Friend, through Mrs. Hobson	100 00
Catharine L. Wolfe	500 00
Mrs. Matthews	100 00
Louisa F. Kennedy	100 00
M. D. H.	15 00
Mrs. J. M. White	100 00
Total	$1,095 71
Previously reported	13,311 60
Grand total	$14,407 31

HENRY G. STEBBINS, Treasurer,
No. 50 Exchange-place.

Nearly Buried Alive.

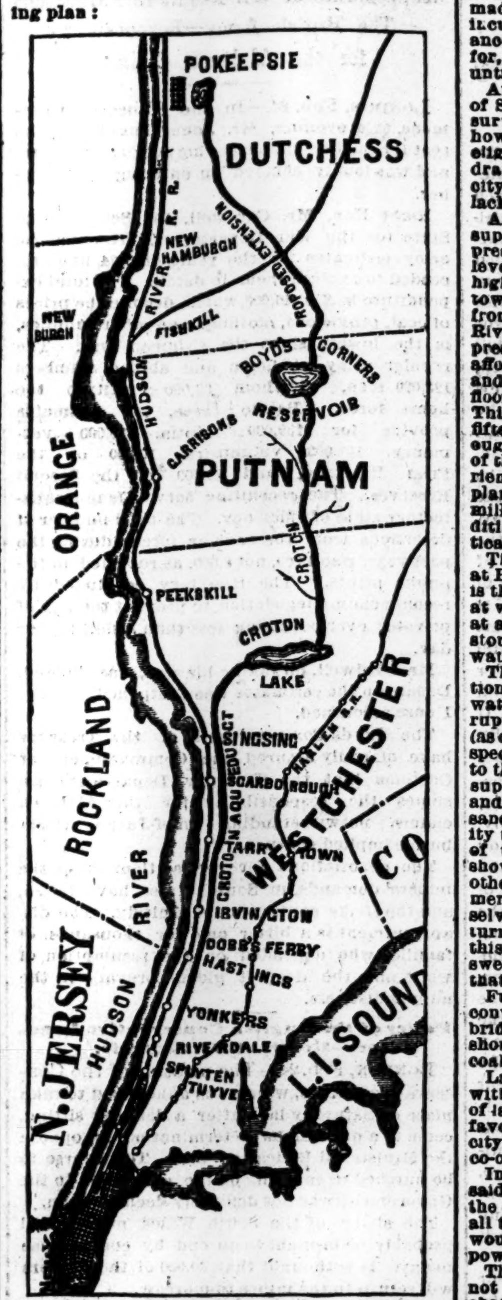
On Friday last Coroner Young was notified that a colored woman named Carrie Johnson had died at No. 33 Morton-street. He gave a permit for the removal of the body to the Morgue. The driver of the dead-wagon, on entering the house and touching the body, refused to move it, as it was warm, and to his practiced eye seemed to exhibit signs of life. A doctor was summoned, electricity applied, and, at 4 o'clock on Saturday morning, the woman recoverd consciousness. At 6 o'clock Saturday evening she rode up-town in a street-car to No. 135 West Thirtieth-street, where she now is. When Coroner Young went to the Morgue yesterday to make a post-mortem examination, he found that Carrie Johnson's body had not been received. On proceeding to No. 33 Morton-street, the Coroner learned the facts in the case, as stated above.

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. Eastman's Plan for Bringing Water from Poughkeepsie—The Supply Practically Unlimited.

The Joint Committee of the Common Council, appointed to consider the question of increasing the supply of water for sanitary purposes and for extinguishing fires, met yesterday, Alderman McCafferty in the chair.

Mayor Eastman, of Poughkeepsie, appeared before the committee, and submitted the following plan:



As the question of additional water supply for the City of New-York is at present exciting general public interest, and as a variety of schemes are receiving the consideration of the authorities—prominent among which is the salt-water project—I deem it proper to submit the following views for investigation. My attention was especially directed to the subject while a member of the Committee on Cities in the last Legislature. It came before us in a variety of ways, and I was led to certain inquiries and conclusions, which further investigation convinces me point to the most practical and economical plan—if not the only feasible one—for furnishing that City, for all time and all purposes, with an unlimited and unfailing supply of pure water, thereby greatly promoting health, comfort, and business interests.

I propose, simply and briefly, to state the main facts and arguments in its favor, without entering into detail. That the supply at present is practically inadequate, is a matter of public notoriety, and is proved by the fact that the amount used by the inhabitants, per capita, is less than in other cities sufficiently supplied.

That the enlarged area—comprising the entire water-shed of the Croton River—now being rendered available, will provide more liberally for the wants of the City in the immediate future, is probably true. But there is no reason to expect that anything more than the ordinary demands of the City will be provided for; or that a sufficiency of water can be obtained from all the Croton sources, for fire purposes, cleansing the streets, flushing the sewers, manufactures, and other proper and legitimate uses.

The sources of present supply are of limited extent, requiring careful husbanding to meet the demands upon them, and continually grow less as the forests are cleared and country settled. An important difficulty, also, has lately arisen in regard to them.

A bill was introduced in the Legislature last year by Senator Robertson, on behalf of the citizens of Putnam County, to prevent the drawing off the water below the normal level of the county lakes and reservoirs, it being claimed that it was attended with great sanitary and other injury, from which they should be protected. This bill passed the Senate and was only defeated in the Assembly, through the most strenuous efforts of the Croton Aqueduct Department and the New-York members. The people of Putnam County seem determined to press this matter and serious consequences in the future are likely to result.

When—as it is probable—the City of Brooklyn with its extensive suburbs, and the greatest part of Westchester County, shall be incorporated with New-York, and the problem of rapid transit successfully solved, New-York will have a population exceeding 2,000,000 in number, and cover a vastly extended area. All the elements of growth will be so greatly augmented as to insure a largely accelerated ratio of increase.

This question of inadequate water supply, now so urgent, will then have become of paramount importance, and its successful solution greatly more difficult and costly than now. It is a question that will inevitably have to be met, and the sooner it is done, in every view, the better.

Numerous propositions have been suggested. One, to build an aqueduct from Lake George, is impracticable because of the immense cost; and another, to utilize the waters of neighboring Connecticut streams—also costly, and the supply subject to all the existing objections.

The latest proposition is to pump salt water from the North and East Rivers, and separately distribute it through the City, for use in extinguishing fires, cleansing the streets and sewers, and other sanitary purposes.

Among others, the objections to the salt water project seem to be:

1. In cases of partial conflagration, much the larger proportion of loss is usually caused by water used to extinguish it. If *salt* water were used, the average loss would be much greater—probably doubled.

2. Salt water, obtained as proposed, would, to a greater or less extent, be foul. The rivers of Manhattan Island receive the contents of its sewers and those of the opposite shores; and whoever has crossed by the ferries at certain stages of the tide, needs not to be told the nature of the water. And this objection would increase in flagrancy, proportionately with the City's growth. To add the silt of New-York Harbor to the evil of the salt itself, would aggravate the losses arising from its use in the extinguishment of fire. What the disastrous effect would have been in the case of the late fire at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, of an equal flooding with this saline, filthy, and odorous fluid, can be readily imagined. The effluvia resulting would have depopulated the building, and proved of almost irreparable and permanent damage.

3. Salt water, and notably dirty salt water, is not well adapted for cleansing or sanitary purposes of any kind. In the Winter its use would create a similar—though greater evil, to that salting of the streets which has been the cause of prohibitory legislation by the City authorities.

4. The enormous cost and damaging inconvenience to the public of effecting an entirely independent system of distribution.

5. Finally, and most conclusive of all: To say nothing of the engineering difficulties in the way, which render the ultimate establishment and maintenance of this system problematical, it would in the end prove, like all others hitherto, but a temporary as well as an unsatisfactory expedient.

The question would still remain unanswered, "How shall we obtain a supply of pure and wholesome water?"

What is wanted is an unfailing supply, abundant for all purposes, that may be distributed through the pipes and appurtenances already in working order, and needing only an additional quantity of flow, to render them effective; a supply that may be increased to any desired extent, from time to time, as the requirements of the Metropolis and its suburbs may demand. The following new plan of supply, and, in my opinion, one that is eminently practical, is:

To locate a pumping station on the Hudson River, at, or near the city of Poughkeepsie. These works to deliver the river water into a small reservoir situated on College Hill or other high ground back of that city, whence it will flow a distance of fifteen miles through pipes, and discharge into the middle branch of the Croton, near the present storage reservoirs. The water will thence find its way to Croton Lake, the head of the present aqueduct, through existing channels. From this point to New-York, construct a new aqueduct by the side of the present one, whenever the latter shall prove incapable of delivering the desired supply.

Data, furnished by able engineers, who are professionally well acquainted with all the localities, route, levels, &c., demonstrate not only the entire feasibility of the plan, but the great comparative economy with which it may be executed. These data have been placed at the disposal of the proper authorities.

A feature of very great importance in the contemplated plan is, that when the additional aqueduct shall have been constructed, the supply of Sing Sing, Tarrytown, and Yonkers, and all the intermediate villages on the Hudson, can be readily accomplished by means of it, and made to very greatly contribute to the expense incurred, in the way of first cost and maintenance. These places are now utterly unprovided for, in this respect, and must ever remain so, until this, or a kindred project is carried out.

An effort was made last year by the citizens of Sing Sing to procure a supply of water, and surveys were made with that view, resulting, however, in demonstrating that there was no eligible and adequate source from which to draw. Similar attempts have been made by the city of Yonkers, with like results, and the same lack is true of all the intermediate towns.

A perhaps desirable variation of the plan is to supply the lower levels of the City with the present works, cutting off the pipes on the higher levels from the same. Supply all the present high levels and new territory, including the towns on the Hudson, with a new main direct from Poughkeepsie. The head at the Harlem River, to be two hundred feet greater than the present aqueduct furnishes at that point, thus affording a highly desirable additional pressure, and insuring the rise of the water to the highest floors of the most elevated building in the City. This plan would necessitate the laying of some fifteen miles of additional mains. After a thorough examination of the merits and feasibility of the proposition by an engineer largely experienced in the construction of such works, this plan for supplying from seventy to one hundred millions of gallons (or almost any quantity) additional per day, is pronounced perfectly practicable.

The reasons for locating the pumping-works at Poughkeepsie are numerous and decisive. It is the nearest point on the Hudson to New-York, at which the water is absolutely free from salt at all times; it is also the point nearest to the storage reservoirs referred to, from which such water can be obtained.

The hills near the city afford a proper elevation for the very small reservoir required. The water at this point is purer and freer from corrupting matter, than at any other below Troy, (as demonstrated by analysis,) and in this respect is remarkable, as being equal or superior to that of any larger river. The analysis of that supplied by the Poughkeepsie Water-works, and those of the State Hospital for the Insane, located here, shows it superior in quality to that furnished to other cities. The purity of this water, even in its unfiltered state, is shown by the well-known fact, that whalers and other vessels bound upon long sea voyages, formerly visited this point, solely to supply themselves with it. It is also known that vessels returning to port, after five years' absence, found this water in their tanks to have maintained its sweetness and purity unimpaired, throughout that long period.

Fuel for the supply of the steam-works will be convenient and economical, as, by means of a bridge across the Hudson, Poughkeepsie will shortly have direct communication with the coal-fields.

Land in the neighborhood is cheap, compared with New-York prices, and the cost of all kinds of labor less. To the carrying out of this plan, favorable legislation may be expected from the city government of Poughkeepsie, and generous co-operation on the part of its citizens.

In favor of the project generally, it may be said, that its execution would practically settle the question of the water supply of New-York for all time to come; any desired increase of supply would be simply a matter of additional steam-power and labor.

The nature of the supply is inexhaustible, and not liable to deteriorate from its high, pure character. Its sources are the head-waters of the Hudson, among the Adirondack hills; unfitted for, and undestined to be the populous home of men. It will, therefore, ever remain comparatively free from the contamination consequent upon close and compact settlements. In this respect it differs greatly with the sources of the present supply, which, being already of exceptionable character in many respects, will inevitably become more so, proportionately, as the population increases. At the same time its volume will decrease.

The economy of the scheme is one of its chief recommendations. The engineer's estimate of the total cost of all the works, sites, right of way, &c., requisite to add to the supply of Croton Lake 70,000,000 of gallons per day, (based upon that of similar works in the vicinity,) demonstrates this conclusively. The cost of the new acqueduct or iron mains will be very moderate compared with that of the original work, and also will be greatly lessened by the sums received for water furnished to the Hudson River towns before referred to.

The expense of pumping and maintaining the works in operation would be no more than that of supplying the same volume of salt water by pumping-works at New-York.

When it is considered how much has been and is now being expended in the construction of vast storage reservoirs, whose chief service is to maintain in times of scarcity, the present insufficient supply, the great value and comparative economy of the scheme seems to me apparent.

In conclusion, I trust this subject will receive earnest consideration, believing that the plan here submitted will be found to possess all the merit claimed for it. I hope, also, that the citizens of the Hudson River towns interested, may be induced to investigate the scheme, and give such public expression to their views and willingness to co-operate, as will tend to promote its final execution.

The Committee adjourned to Friday next at 11 A. M.

NOTE.—In a report, made by J. S. Newberry, M.D., LL. D., of the School of Mines, Columbia College, upon the possible means of supplying the City of Yonkers with water, the Doctor closes as follows: "Should other means of obtaining a supply of water for your city fail, it might be worth while to ascertain whether by an amount of capital and engineering skill within your reach the flow of the Croton could not be increased. And whether of such addition to its flow as you might make, a certain measured fraction might not be delivered to you by the Croton Water Board from the Croton Aqueduct where it passes your city."

A RIGHTEOUS JUDGMENT.

A French "Baron" Seeks to Extort Money from His Father-in-Law.

Judge Woodruff, of the United States Circuit Court, yesterday rendered his decision in the remarkable Penniman case, which has been pending before him for a long time, and an outline of which has been published in THE TIMES.

In 1868 Miss Pauline Penniman, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Penniman, of this City, was married in Paris, France, to one Gaston de Brimont, a penniless adventurer who pretended to be a Baron, for the purpose, it is now alleged, of obtaining the hand of Miss Penniman, whose parents are very wealthy. De Brimont, it is said, maltreated his wife, and on the 7th of February, 1869, a few days after the birth of her child, she died under circumstances reflecting strong suspicion upon De Brimont. The latter immediately began suit against Mr. and Mrs. Penniman, to compel them to pay him an annuity of 18,000 francs, under an absurd French law which forces fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law to provide for their sons-in-law. De Brimont obtained judgment, which was sustained by the imperial Court of France, upon appeal by Mr. and Mrs. Penniman, the defendants, who thereupon disposed of their property in Paris and came to this country, having offered to pay De Brimont if he would give up their daughter's child.

De Brimont refused to give up the child, and still demanded the annuity. He again brought suit against them for the money in the United States Circuit Court in this City.

Judge Woodruff, in his decision, after carefully reviewing the story of this singular case, says: The broad question is, can a citizen of the United States, whose daughter marries in France, be prosecuted here upon a decree of a French court requiring him and his wife to pay an annuity for the support of their son-in-law? The subject pertains to the domestic relations of our own citizens, and the duties and obligations resulting therefrom; and the judgment in question proceeds upon the declaration of an obligation not in conformity with our laws, and unknown to the common law. The courts of this country will not, therefore, hold that whenever an American citizen visits France, and resides there temporarily with his family, his son, or his daughter, by a rash or unfortunate marriage, can put upon the parents the perpetual burden of an annuity for the support of the wife or husband. The Judge further remarked that this French law is founded on no recognized principle of equity, and concluded by giving judgment for the defendants, Mr. and Mrs. Penniman.

The Livermore-Bainbridge Litigation—The Report of the Referee Set Aside.

In the long litigation pending in the courts between Livermore, Clews & Co. and the representatives of the estate of the late Richard Bainbridge, already occasionally noticed in THE TIMES, Judge Fancher, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday rendered a decision, setting aside the report of the referee in favor of defendants. In his opinion, Judge Fancher states the facts to the effect that in 1862 Richard Bainbridge commenced dealings with plaintiffs as brokers, and between September, 1862, and May, 1863, numerous transactions took place on an original deposit of $5,070 44. In August, 1863, by an account rendered, plaintiffs claimed against defendant a balance of $16,351 45, the entire account embracing over 500 items. This account was disputed by Mr. Bainbridge and his representatives, both on the ground of errors and sales therein embraced having been made without authority. A suit by plaintiffs and cross-suit by defendant followed, and finally the whole litigation was sent before a referee, Mr. John P. Crosby. Subsequently, on motion, the defendant was permitted to withdraw a part of his counter-claim. Still later in the course of the proceeding before the referee, leave was granted defendants to put in a claim for damages arising out of the unlawful acts of the plaintiffs, amounting to $130,000. After this the referee proceeded to decide the case, and rendered judgment against the plaintiffs for $120,000, and costs. The question now raised is whether the referee had authority to permit this amendment. On this point the Judge says there is ground for supposition that the amended answer which appears in the judgment roll was not prepared until after the decision and report of the referee. Before the case was summed up, one of the plaintiffs swears the referee came to his office and told him he should advise him to settle the case, and came again after the summing up, and suggested $35,000 as the sum proper to be paid to defendants. The referee admits that something of this kind was said, but that it was mentioned as coming from the other side.

The Judge concludes by holding that a referee must not act the part of a negotiator between parties to litigations before him; that while admitting the high character of the referee in this case, and the possibility that his decision may not have been influenced by it, yet applying to referees the rules applicable to jurors, his decision cannot be permitted to stand. It is ordered, therefore, that the judgment be vacated, and the order of reference discharged.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 24, 1873.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The current business is on a moderate scale, chiefly in response to orders for fine goods, prices of which are well supported. There are not many purchasers in market as yet for Spring stock, and holders complain of the very backward trade in such styles.

COFFEE—Rio has been in moderate demand at steady rates; 500 bags, by the Ontario, (out of a cargo of 20,346 bags,) sold at 19½c., gold. Other kinds quiet, but quoted as before. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 17½c.@18c.; fair, 18¼c.@19c.; gold, 19¼c.@19¾c.; prime, 20c., gold, ℔ ℔., 60 and 90 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 17¼c.@20¼c., gold, Java; 20¼c.@23¼c.; Maracaibo, 18¼c.@19¼c.; Laguayra, 18¼c.@20¼c.; Native Ceylon, 17¼c.@19c.; San Domingo, 16¼c.@16¾c., gold.

COTTON—Has been very quiet and somewhat nominal for early delivery, with sales of 154 bales to spinners. For forward delivery the business was fair at a decline of ⅛c. Sales have been made of 13,100 bales, (of which 1,600 bales on Friday evening, and 13,000 bales to-day,) basis Low Middling, including February contracts, at 20 5-16c.@20⅜c.; March at 20¾c.@20 7-16c.; April at 20 11-16c.; May at 21 1-16c.; June at 21⅜c. The receipts at this port to-day were 12,253 bales, including 421 bales from Newbern, 2,326 bales from Norfolk, 1,486 bales from Savannah, 1,082 bales from Wilmington, 410 bales from Galveston, 1,184 bales from Charleston, 3,675 bales from New-Orleans, 95 bales from Indianola, 1,574 bales per rail. The receipts at all the shipping ports to-day were 30,874 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Good Ordinary	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	19
Strict Good Ordinary	19⅛	19 5-16	19 9-16	19⅝
Low Middling	19⅞	20	20⅛	20⅛
Middling	20⅞	21⅛	21⅜	21⅜
Good Middling	22⅞	23⅛	23⅜	23⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL.—There has been a more active business noted in State and Western Flour at somewhat steadier prices for shipping extras, which have been in good request, partly for the West Indies; but at about former figures for most other kinds. Sales have been reported of 11,400 bbls., all told, including very inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $5@$6 75, chiefly at $6 20@$6 50; inferior to very good Extra State, $7 20@$7 65, chiefly at $7 25@$7 50; good to very fancy do., $7 65@$8 25; poor to very good shipping Extra White, $7@$7 50, chiefly at $7 10@$7 25; poor to good shipping brands, round-hoop Ohio, $7 20@$7 60 ℔ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates. Included in the sales were 3,400 bbls. shipping Extra Western, and 2,000 bbls. City Mills Extra, fancy shipping, within our range.

Southern Flour has been held with rather more confidence, but not in much request. Sales, 480 bbls. at from $6 20@$6 50 for ordinary to very choice shipping; $8 50@$13 for fair ordinary to very choice Family Extra, ℔ bbl....California Flour continues scarce and nominal....Rye Flour has been quiet, but steady at $3 90@$6 20 for inferior fine to very fancy Superfine, the latter an extreme. ℔ bbl. Sales, 250 bbls., chiefly at $5 70@$6 ℔ bbl....Corn-meal has been in light demand at $3 20@$3 50 for Yellow Western; $3 25@$3 50 for White do., and $3 85 for Brandywine. The reported sales have been 250 bbls....Bag-meal dull at $1 15@$1 29, and Bolted do. at $1 35@$1 60.... Oat-meal is $7 25@$8 ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in comparatively limited request and quoted heavy as to values, especially of other than strictly prime samples. Sales have been reported since our last of 29,000 bushels at $1 69 for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; about $1 55 for good No. 3 Spring, afloat; $1 52½ for inferior Spring; $1 95@$2 for Red and Amber Western, and $2 25 for very choice White do....Corn has been quoted weaker in price, on freer offerings and a moderate demand for export and home use. Sales have been reported since our last of 46,000 bushels at 65½c.@66c. for fair ordinary to prime old Mixed Western, afloat; 63c.@64c. for inferior to choice do., in store; 65c.@66c. for new Mixed and Yellow do.; 65½c. for Yellow Southern; 65½c.@67c. for inferior to good White Western. ....Rye quiet within the nominal range of 90c.@95c. ....Barley dull at unaltered figures....Barley-malt very quiet, yet quoted steady....Oats have been less urgently sought after, and at the close quoted easier, with sales reported of 39,000 bushels at 52½c.@53½c. for new Mixed Western; 52c.@53c. for new Black do.; 53c.@55c. for White Western and State, and 53c.@53½c. for old Mixed Western, in store....Feed quiet at from $23@$25 ℔ ton.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quoted active at firm prices, with sales reported of 500 rolls Cloth, 13c.; 1,000 do., for June, 14c.; 2,000 do., Summer months, 14⅛c.

MOLASSES—Has been quoted steady, but has been very quiet; small lots of New-Orleans sold at 72c.@75c. ℔ gallon. New-Orleans at 60c.@76c.; New Crop Cuba at 28c.@38c.; Old Crop Porto Rico at 28c.@55c.; do. English Islands, 28c.@40c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin firm with a better trade; sales, 5,250 bbls. Strained, part at $3 77½; 102 bbls. Common do., $3 75; and 300 bbls. No. 1 and Pale, $4 25@$4 75....Spirits Turpentine dull at 67c.@67½c. for Merchantable only.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in moderate demand, with Western quoted at $40@40 50, currency; City, $39@$39 50, gold.

PETROLEUM—Has been quoted firm on a moderate inquiry. Crude, in bulk, 8¼c.@9c....Refined at 20c., with 5,000 bbls. reported sold at about the quoted price; Cases, 25½c....Naphtha, 13¼c.@13½c. for Western, and 14c.@14¼c. for City....In Philadelphia the market has been quoted firm at 19½c., with 8,000 bbls. sold for April and May deliveries, on private terms.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet for early delivery at, however, steadier rates. Sales have been reported of small lots of new Western Mess at $14 87½@$15; 200 bbls. do. at $15....For forward delivery a good demand has been noted at stronger prices, with sales of 1,000 bbls. Western Mess, March options, at $14 75, and 1,000 bbls. do., April, at $15....A better inquiry prevails for Dressed Hogs at advanced figures. City ranging from 6¾c.@7¼c., and Western 5⅞c.@6⅜c. ℔ ℔....Cut-meats have been less active, but held very firmly. Sales, 50 boxes Rib Bellies at 8¾c.; 400 fresh Hams, 25 ℔s. at 9½c.; equal to 3,100 Pickled Shoulders at 6⅝c.@7c.; 150 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders, mainly at 6c., and 2,600 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 10⅝c.@11c., and 2,800 Smoked Shoulders and Hams, in bulk, at 7¾c.@8c., and 13c.@14c. ℔ ℔. And 650 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders, early deliveries, at Chicago, at 4¾c.@4⅞c. ℔ ℔....Bacon has been in good request and strong in price, though closing less buoyantly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,200 boxes Long Clear, early deliveries, at 8½c.; 2,550 boxes Short Clear at 8c.; 500 boxes Short Clear, March, at 8c.; 2,750 boxes Long and Short Clear, March options, at 7¾c.; 1,000 boxes do. and do., April, at 7¾c. And for early delivery at Chicago, 800 boxes Long Clear at 6¾c.; 200 boxes Short Rib at 7c.; 500 boxes Short Clear at 7¼c. ℔ ℔....Lard has been moderately inquired for, for early delivery, at about former quotations. Sales, 1,192 tcs. and 250 bbls. Western Steam, fair to strictly prime, at 8¼c.@8 7-16c.; 75 tcs. No. 1 Western at 8¼c.; and 550 tcs. City Steam at 8¼c.@8⅜c. ℔ ℔....For forward deliveries, the demand has been less active, the market closing less firmly, on freer offerings, with sales reported of 3,250 tcs. Western Steam, March option, at 8½c., closing, however, rather weak and available at 8 7-16c.; 800 tcs. do., to arrive, part at 8⅜c.; 750 tcs. do., April, at 8 11-16c. And for Chicago delivery, 500 tcs. Western Steam, April option, at $7 85....Barrel Beef quiet, but steady. Tierce Beef in more demand, chiefly for export at about former figures. We quote at from $9 50@$11 75 for New Mess, and $12 25@$13 50 for New Extra do., ℔ bbl. Tierce Beef quoted at $19@$22 50 for Prime Mess; $22@$25 for India Mess, and $25@$30 for Extra India Mess. Sales, 500 tcs. Prime Mess and India Mess, within the range. ....Beef Hams quiet at $30@$33....Butter and Cheese quoted about as before, on moderate movements. Fine goods offered with reserve.

SEEDS—Clover has been very quiet at 9c.@9½c. for good to fancy, with sales of 750 bags. Other kinds quiet, but firm.

SKINS—Deer more active, and rather steadier toward the close. Sales since our last, 2,400 ℔s. Central American, 10,000 ℔s. from Sisal, Vera Cruz, &c., 3,000 ℔s. from Angostura, and 3,000 ℔s. Texas and Southern. Receipts, 60 bales Central American, 38 bales from Vera Cruz, &c., 1 bale from Santa Martha, 1 bale from Minatitlan, 13 bales from Para, and 11 bales Texas, &c. Goat firm and in fair request; sales, 300 bales Mexican and 200 bales Curacoa, on private terms; receipts, 351 bales from Vera Cruz, 118 bales from Payta, 95 bales from Calcutta, 12 bales from Santa Martha, and 15 bales Southern.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted steady, with a fair inquiry mainly from refiners. Sales have been reported of 1,160 hhds. and 1,300 boxes, including 106 hhds. Cuba at 8¼c.; 7 do., 8¾c.; 105 do., 8 c9c.; 165 do., 8¾c.; 300 hhds. Porto Rico, 8¾c.; 10 do., 9½c.; 467 hhds. Centrifugal at 9 13-16c.; 1,300 boxes Derosne at 9⅜c., and 19 lots Honduras at 7c. We quote: Fair to good refining Cuba quoted at from 8½c.@8¾c. for new and old; No. 12 Box, clayed stock, 9⅜c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 to 13, at 9⅜c.@9¾c. Refined in moderate demand, with Hard quoted at 12¼c.@12¾c.; As, 10¾c.@11c¼, and Yellows, 9⅛c.@10¾c.

TALLOW—Firm and fairly active; 165,000 ℔s. sold at 8¾c.@9c., for fair to prime. Of Grease, 325 pkg. sold at 6¾c.@7c., ℔ ℔.

TEAS—Have been in better demand at irregular prices, with sales of 1,000 half chests Oolong and 700 half chests Green.

WHISKY—Steady at 92c.; sales, 200 bbls.

WOOL—The demand has been somewhat livelier, though checked in part by the extreme stringency in Money and the intervention of a holiday. The trade call has been rather brisker, and the inquiry from manufacturers has shown on the part of this class of buyers a little more disposition to operate at the ruling figures. The aggregate dealings, however, have been as yet comparatively limited. Holders have been less eager to place stock, and values have been quoted a trifle steadier in the leading instances. In domestic Fleece the week's movements reach about 55,000 ℔s. unwashed and washed, within the range of 38c.@65c., and 22,000 ℔s. scoured at from 90c.@$1. Of domestic pulled, 125 bales and 25,000 ℔s. sold at from 35c.@50c. Of combing, 17,500 ℔s. at 55c.@75c. Of California, 130 bales and 15,000 ℔s. at from 22c.@35½c., and 5,000 ℔s. scoured at 80c.@90c. Sales were also reported of 22,000 ℔s. Colorado and Texas, on private terms, and 31 bales Oregon at 47c.@49c. The transactions in Foreign have been quite moderate, mostly in Cape, at from 38c.@40c., and Montevideo within our range, in good part at 40c. ℔ ℔....The Boston advices are of a quiet market, with much irregularity in values, each holder making his price on the lot his customer wants to buy, without regard to the market price of similar Wools. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says: "There are Wools on the market consigned for sale which have been sold very low, and buyers seem to have everything their own way. Foreign Wools have been in moderate demand at about last week's prices. Sales for the week foot up 710,000 ℔s. Domestic and 240,000 ℔s. Foreign"....From Philadelphia the report is of a pressure to sell, depressing prices, the market closing flat, values being quoted off fully 2c. ℔ ℔. The stringency in Money operated against the interest of holders.

FREIGHTS—Berth Freights show steadiness as to rates, on a pretty fair movement, chiefly in Grain, Flour, and Provisions. The chartering business has been moderate, and rates have been quoted somewhat unsettled. Vessels suited to the Petroleum and Grain trades have been in most request, and offered reservedly....For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 1,000 boxes Bacon, at 27s. 6d.@30s., mainly at 27s. 6d. ℔ ton; and, by steam, 34,000 bushels Corn, at 6¾d. ℔ bushel; 325 bbls. Apples, on private terms; 850 boxes Cheese, at 45s.; 1,300 boxes Bacon, at 40s.; 100 tons Wet-salted Hides, at 35s.; also, two British ships, 1,198 and 1,080 tons, and a British bark, 590 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms, quoted at 85s.@90s. ....For London, by sail, 450 tcs. Beef at 6s. ℔ tierce; 200 boxes Bacon at 30s.; 120 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco at 30s. Also, a British brig, 283 tons, with Logwood, reported, from Jamaica, at 37s. And three brigs, 230, 200, and 195 tons, with Sugar and Rum, from Demerara, at 40s. and 3d....For Bristol, by steam, 2,500 bbls. Flour and 50 tons Oil-cake, on private terms; 150 bbls. Pork, at 5s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; 500 boxes Bacon at 50s.; 3,100 boxes Cheese at 55s. ℔ ton; 150 tcs. Beef at 8s. ℔ tierce....For a direct port on the east coast of Ireland, a brig, with about 1,500 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 9s. ℔ quarter....For direct port in the United Kingdom, a British brig, with about 1,800 quarters Grain from Baltimore, at 8s. 6d.; a British bark, 183 tons, with about 1,800 quarters Grain from do., at 9s.; a Swedish brig, about 180 tons, with about 1,400 quarters do. from do., at 8s 6d....For Bremen, by steam, 250 bbls. Apples, 300 pks. Tobacco, 50 tcs. Beef, 1,600 boxes Bacon, 180 pks. Lard, 200 bags Clover-seed, and 1,700 pks. Merchandise, at full market rates. Also, a German bark, 610 tons, reported with about 4,000 bbls. Petroleum from Baltimore, and another, 280 tons, with general cargo, from do., on private terms....For the Continent, a British ship, 1,455 tons, (to arrive,) with about 10,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia; a British bark, 780 tons, (to arrive,) with about 5,500 bbls. do., from do.; another, 683 tons, (to arrive,) with about 4,000 bbls. do., from do., and another, 621 tons, (to arrive,) with do., from do., on private terms....For Rotterdam, by steam, 4,000 bushels Corn, a small lot of Pot Ashes, and 14 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco, on private terms....For Bordeaux, a brig, with a full cargo of Maryland Tobacco, reported from Baltimore, at 70s. 6d. ....For Palmas, an American bark, 394 tons, with about 2,100 bbls. Petroleum, reported at 5s. ℔ bbl.... For a direct port, Mediterranean, an Italian bark, 415 tons, hence, with equal to about 2,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 7s., with option of Petroleum, in cases, for Palermo, at 32½c....For Martinique, an American schooner, 183 tons, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $12, gold; a bark, and two brigs, with Coal, from Baltimore, at $5 25@$5 50; two schooners, with do., from do., at $6....For Cienfuegos and back to Philadelphia, a brig, with Sugar, at 55c., and a brig, 216 tons, from Boston and back, on private terms....For Trinidad, Cuba, a schooner reported from Philadelphia and back, at 55c. and $5 25; and a British bark, 495 tons, from do., on private terms ....For Santa Martha and Carthagena, a British brig, 146 tons, hence, at $2,000, and port charges....For south side of Cuba, an American brig, out with Coal, from Baltimore, and back to north of Hatteras, with Sugar, at $8 50....For Porto Rico and back to Philadelphia, a brig, with Sugar, at 55c.... For the north side of Cuba and back to Philadelphia, a brig, at $7 and $5, and two schooners, from Portland and back, at 52c and $4 75....For Cardenas, a bark, with Shooks, from Portland, at 28c. ....For Genoa, a bark, with Lumber, reported from Pensacola, at $21....For St. John, a schooner, with Oak Lumber, from Chesapeake Bay, at $6....For Kingston, Jam., a schooner, about 275 tons, reported from Philadelphia and back, with Salt from Turk's Island, at 13c....For Matanzas, a schooner, from Philadelphia and back, at 52c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged; sales of Extra Spring at $6 50@$7. Wheat dull and lower; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 29; No. 2 do., $1 20¾, cash; $1 20¾@$1 20½, seller March; $1 22, seller April; No. 3 do., $1 07¾@$1 08; Rejected, 94½c. Corn dull and lower at 31¼c.@31½c. for No. 2 mixed, cash or seller March; 31⅝c.@32c., seller April; 35c., seller May; Rejected firm at 27½c. Oats steady at 25c. for No. 2; Rejected, 22c.@23½c. Rye quiet and weak at 65c. for No. 2. Barley firm and in fair demand at 70c.@74c. for No. 2 Fall; 58c.@63c. for No. 3. Provisions active and higher. Pork strong at $13 10, cash or seller March; $13 25, seller April. Lard active and higher at $7 65, cash; $7 85, seller April. Bulk Meats in good demand, generally held higher; sales of Shoulders, packed, at 4⅝c.; Short Rib Middles, packed, 6⅞c.; Cumberland Middles, 6⅛c. Green Meats scarce and firm at 4½c. for Shoulders. Hams sold at 9¼c. for 16 ℔s. average; very difficult to fill orders for Hams. Dressed Hogs in fair demand and higher at $5 25@$5 75 for heavy and light. Whisky steady at 87c. Receipts—12,000 bbls. Flour, 86,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 22,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—15,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 32,000 bushels Oats, 26,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24.—Flour quiet and weak; sales of Superfine at $5 25@$5 50; Extra Winter, $5 75@$6 25; Double Extra Winter, $6 75@$7 25. Wheat dull and lower; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 28; Soft do., $1 33; No. 3 Fall, $1 78. Corn dull and drooping at 32½c.@33c. for No. 2 Mixed, in elevator. Oats dull and unchanged at 28½c. for No. 2, at East St. Louis, on track; 28c. in elevator. Barley slow; only sample lots offering. Rye dull and drooping at 67c.@68c. for No. 2. Whisky dull at 88c. Pork firm at $13 75. Hams, in pickle, higher at 10½c. for 14 ℔s. average. Dry-salted Meats firm and less active; sales of Shoulders and Clear Rib Sides, up-country, at 4¼c.@6⅞c., buyer April; jobbing and order lots, packed, higher, at 5c. for Shoulders; 6¾c.@7c. for Clear Rib Sides; 7⅛c.@7¼c. for Clear Sides. Bacon firm, at 5c. for Clear Sides, buyer March; jobbing and order lots higher, at 6c. for Shoulders; 7¾c.@8c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8c.@8¼c. for Clear Sides. Lard steady at 7½c., seller March. Live Hogs unchanged, at $4 25@$4 60. Cattle firm at $3 65@$4 75 for fair to choice Feeders; $4 50@$6 for fair to choice native Steers. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat, 43,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 bushels Rye, and 2,000 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 24.—Imports for the week ending Saturday, 22d inst.—Flour, 47,900 bbls.; Wheat, 56,925 bushels; Corn, 221,402 bushels; Oats, 221,135 bushels; Barley, 31,000 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. Exports for the week ending Saturday, 22d inst.—Wheat, 10,741 bushels; Corn, 2,225 bushels; Oats, 600 bushels; Barley, 7,704 bushels. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7 50@$8 25; Amber Winter, $8 50@$9 25; White Winter, $9 50@$10 10. Wheat dull; no sales made public; quoted Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 65; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 50@$1 52; Duluth No. 1 Spring, $1 70; White Canada, $1 82@$2; White Michigan, $1 90@$2 05. Corn quiet; sales, 5,250 bushels Western, on track, at 52c. Oats steady at 42c.@43c. for Western; 43c. for No. 2 Toledo. Barley quiet; sales, 1 car two-rowed State, on track, at 75c.@80c.; Canada held at 95c.@$1; No. 2 Western, 90c.@95c. Rye—Sales nominal at 85c. Barley-malt steady; Western, $1@$1 10; prime Winter Western, $1 10@$1 15; prime Canada, $1 20@$1 25. Rye-malt steady at $1. The balance of the market is unchanged. The heavy snow-storm interferes with trade.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 24.—Tobacco firm and very active; sales, 220 hhds. Flour—Moderate inquiry; sales of Family Extra at $7 50; A No. 1, $8 25; Fancy, $9 25. Wheat quiet at $1 75@$1 80. Corn in good demand at 40c. for Mixed; 42c. for White. Oats active at 33c.@35c., for bulk. Rye easy at 80c. Pork in good demand, and higher at $14. Bacon in fair demand, and higher at 6c. for Shoulders, 8c. for Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c. for Clear Sides, packed. Sugar-cured Hams sold at $12 25@$12 50; plain, $12, packed. Bulk Meats in fair demand at 7c. for Clear Rib Sides, 7¼c. for Clear Sides. Hams, 9½c.@10c., all loose; ½c. higher for packed, in round lots. Lard steady at 8¼c.@8¾c. for choice Leaf, in tierces; 9¼c.@9½c. in kegs; Steam, 7¾c. Whisky steady at 87c.

TOLEDO, Feb. 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; sales of No. 1 White Michigan at $1 79; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 66½; seller March, $1 67; seller April, $1 71; seller May held at $1 75; No. 1 Red, $1 68½; No. 2 do., $1 65. Corn dull and lower; sales of High Mixed, spot, at 39c.; seller April, 41c.; seller May, 42½c.; seller June, 43½c.; Low Mixed, 38½c.; Yellow, 39½c.; no grade, 35c. Oats steady at 35½c. for No. 2; 36c. for Michigan; 28c. for rejected. Dressed Hogs sold at $5 60 for light. Clover-seeds old at $5 10. Receipts—1,500 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—4,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 24.—Flour dull and lower at $7 75@$8 10. Wheat dull at $1 70@$1 73. Corn quiet at 39c.@40c. Rye quiet at 82c. Oats quiet at 38c.@39c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Butter firm and in fair demand. Provisions steady. Pork steady at $13 50. Lard held firmly at 7⅝c.@7¾c. for Steam; Kettle steady at 8c. Bulk Meats steady at 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders; sales at 4⅞c., spot, and buyer first half of March; Clear Rib Sides, 6½c.@7c.; sales at 6.90c., spot, and 7c. buyer first half of March. Bacon steady at 5¾c.@6c. for Shoulders; 7¼c.@7¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 7¾c.@8c. for Clear Sides. Live Hogs firm at $4 50@$5 10 for shippers; Butchers' nominal; receipts, 1,700. Whisky steady at 87c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 27¾ for No. 1; $1 21¾ for No. 2. Corn steady at 32c. for No. 2 Mixed. Oats dull and lower at 26c. for No. 2. Rye dull and nominal at 63½c. for No. 1. Barley steady at 72½c. for No. 2 Fall. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 79,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and inactive; No. 1 Red Winter held at $1 69; $1 68 bid; No. 2 Red, $1 64@$1 65. Corn quiet at 45c.@46c. Oats steady at 41c. for No. 1. Petroleum quiet and steady at 16c. for car lots; 17c. for small lots; 24c. for Ohio Legal Test.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 24.—Cotton in moderate demand; Good Ordinary, 17⅛c.; Low Middling, 19⅛c.; Middlings, 19⅞c. Net receipts, 20,741 bales; gross, 21,218 bales. Sales, 1,500 bales; last evening, 3,000 bales. Stock, 200,068 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 24.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 64c. Resin quiet; $3 15 for Strained; $4 75 for extra pale Crude. Turpentine steady; $2 25@$4 75 for Hard; $5 25 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar quiet at $2 50.

GALVESTON, Feb. 24.—Cotton steady; Good Ordinary, 16⅞c.@17c. Net receipts, 2,065 bales. Exports, coastwise, 109 bales. Sales, 1,000 bales. Stock, 77,300 bales.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 24.—Cotton quiet; little doing. Middling, 19c. Net receipts, 486 bales. Sales, 117 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 24—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92¼ for money, and 92¼@92⅜ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93½; 1867s, 93⅞; 10-40s, 89¼; New 5s, 90¼. Erie Railway Shares, 52⅞.

2 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government Securities is lower than the Bank of England rate by 1½ ℔ cent. Erie Railway Shares, 52.

5 P. M.—The rate of discount for three months bills in the open market is ¾ ℔ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols closed at 92⅜@92½ for money, and 92¾ for the account. American Securities unchanged. Erie Railway Shares, 52⅛.

PARIS, Feb. 24—P. M.—Rentes closed at 55f. 35c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 24—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened steady; Middling Uplands, 9¾d.; Middling Orleans, 10d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, February and March, at 9 1-16d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady. The sales of the day are now estimated at 12,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, February and March, at 9⅛d.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Bacon, 34s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Short-rib Middles.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed steady. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. Of the sales, 7,000 bales were American.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Spirits Petroleum buoyant at 17d.@18d. ℔ gallon.

Evening—Spirits Turpentine, 47s. 6d.@48s. ℔ cwt.

HAVANA, Feb. 24.—Muscovado Sugar, inferior to common, 8@8½ reals ℔ arroba. Flour in fair demand at $17 25@$18 25 ℔ bbl. Empty Hogsheads active at $4 50@$5. Hoops firm; Long Shaved, $125@$125 ℔ thousand.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 24.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100	Pacific Mail	20¾	
100	do	20¾	
200	do	20¾	
100	do	20¾	
100	do	20¾	
100	do	20¾	
200	do	20¾	
100	do	20¾	
100	do	20¾	
100

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 25, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROUGHING IT.—Mr. John Brougham, Mr. Fawcet, Mrs. John Wood.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DAVID GARRICK.—Mr. E. Sothern, Mme. Ponisi, Miss Katherine Rogers.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—ALIXE.—Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. Geo. Clarke, Miss Clara Morris.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.—Mr. M. Smith, Mrs. Clara Jennings.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.—Mr. W. J. Florence, Miss Mary Wells, Miss Pateman.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY.—Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. C. W. Ravel, Miss Fanny Beane.

BOWERY THEATRE.—WILL O' THE WISP.—Mr. Charles Abbott.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES.—Morning, afternoon and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEO AND LOTOS.—Mr. Leffingwell, Mlle. Diani.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

The New-York Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra.....3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $23; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies, one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 12 o'clock this evening.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

When we find that JOHN COCHRANE, RUFUS ANDREWS, and the rest of the Liberal Republicans, are out in full force against a new charter, we may be pardoned for thinking it is the duty of the Legislature to give us a new charter without loss of time. The "Liberal Republicans" naturally desire to keep our City affairs just as they are now—many of their friends are comfortably provided for. But the public cannot be expected to sympathise with this object. It is very difficult—as we are all finding out—to construct a measure for the government of the City which shall be satisfactory to everybody. The Committee of Seventy tried the job last year, and failed. We hope they will succeed in suggesting some useful and practical ideas to-night. We have thrown open our columns freely to all who have any plans to propose, and at least it can never be said that we were infatuated with any particular scheme, or turned a deaf ear to the advice of men whose experience and knowledge entitled them to speak on the subject.

The *Journal of Commerce* describes the charter now before the Legislature as an "infamous bill," and says that if it should pass, it would hand the City over to "a ring of tyrants and robbers worse than any they have suffered from heretofore." This seems to us rather strong language to come from a source which, we believe, deprecates the use of plain speech. It is a good deal to say that the Board of Aldermen will connive at the existence of a "ring" worse than that of which TWEED, SWEENY, and CONNOLLY were members. The charter has its faults, and we hope they will be amended—but the criticism of our contemporary is altogether inapplicable to the measure, even as it stands now. It is evidently not easy to get Democrats and Republicans to unite in the effort to frame a charter for City government. The Republican majority in the Legislature is described by the *Journal of Commerce* as consisting of "political brigands," who desire to see the tax-payers "bound, gagged, and delivered over to the plunderers." We are very glad this "strong language" has not been addressed by us to anybody or anything.

It is announced that the proposal to exempt bonds and mortgages from taxation will encounter determined opposition in the Assembly, where it is to be brought up to-night as a special order. It may be freely conceded that this bill is a mere installment of a highly necessary scheme of general tax reform, which must very soon claim public attention. But, on the principle of half a loaf being better than no bread, it seems to us that it deserves to pass. If it is to be restricted in its operation to the three lower counties of the State, a fair opportunity will be given to test the benefits which its friends claim would attend the operation of the bill. If country members think that this limitation would increase their difficulties of getting capital into the interior counties, the best plan is to allow the bill to apply to the entire State.

The cable dispatches in reference to the Central Asian question seldom tend to throw much light on the real difficulty involved—doubtless because the English newspapers, like the Government, are almost entirely in the dark as to the real intentions of Russia. This morning we are told, among other things, that the Khivan war is probably almost at an end, and that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF proposes to settle the boundaries of Afghanistan by a special Anglo-Russian commission. The boundaries of Afghanistan are already settled—the chief point is to have it understood on all sides that Afghanistan must never be touched. The Ameer is practically an ally of the British, but since Lord AUCKLAND'S time, no attempt has been made to interfere with the country. The Russians, therefore, have nothing to fear from "British aggression" in that direction. Moreover, the British are no longer aggressive in India—they aim only to keep what they already possess, and they will succeed in doing that, if not by diplomacy—at which they were never great—then by force of arms, in which they have ere now been successful.

Mr. Colfax's Case.

Congress will not do anything in Mr. COLFAX'S case. The House Committee on the Judiciary has reported that it has no jurisdiction over offenses alleged to have been committed before the official accused came into office, and the matter has been postponed till to-morrow. We regret that the Judiciary Committee found it necessary to dismiss the case on such narrow grounds. If Mr. BEN BUTLER had not been so anxious to pick a flaw in the report of the Poland Committee, in behalf of his alleged client, Mr. OAKES AMES, the report might have been more conclusive. However, it is settled now that Mr. COLFAX is to return to private life, after having submitted to a tedious and complicated investigation, without the judgment of any competent tribunal upon the evidence thus elicited. We believe this to be a great misfortune, and, in a certain sense, a great wrong to the Vice-President; and we propose now to state the principal facts in his case, as they were developed before the Poland Committee, that the public may form a candid opinion with reference to them.

Mr. COLFAX is charged, 1, with agreeing to buy an improper stock, and, 2, with testifying falsely with reference to the purchase. The first charge we believe to be well-founded. He did agree to buy the stock, and it was an improper one for Congressmen to hold—both because it was liable to bias their official actions, and because the company made its profits by a substantial fraud upon the Government. Mr. COLFAX may not have known the facts on which this opinion is based. He ought to have known them, however, and his failure to do so is not creditable to him.

The second charge is not proved. It is based on several specifications. It is alleged that Mr. COLFAX suppressed the truth, with intent to deceive, in his speech at South Bend on the 25th of September last. The speech does not sustain the allegation. He had been charged with receiving Credit Mobilier stock as a gift, and with accepting large dividends on it. Those accusations he denied, but he claimed the right to have purchased it if he chose; said that the the stock at par would have been a good investment, and alluded indirectly to the "lawsuit on top of it." He next appeared before the Poland Committee at Washington, and his statements there have been contradicted in most particulars by OAKES AMES. Both agree that in the session of 1867, Mr. COLFAX agreed to purchase of Mr. AMES twenty shares of stock of par value of $2,000, with interest from July 5. Both agree that the following March a sum of $534 75 was delivered by Mr. COLFAX to Mr. AMES toward payment for the stock. At this point the two men begin to contradict each other, and continue to do so to the end. Mr. AMES says that when this money was paid he rendered a statement showing that the stock had earned dividends enough up to that time to pay for itself within that amount, and that the $534 75 was the final payment on the stock, and completed Mr. COLFAX'S ownership in it. Mr. COLFAX, on the contrary, says that he regarded this as the first installment of payment for the stock, being twenty-five per cent. of the principal and accrued interest. There are no material circumstances to sustain either side.

Mr. COLFAX says that, in the Summer of 1868, he learned from Mr. AMES that the Credit Mobilier Company was involved in litigation, and therefore desired to withdraw from the agreement to take the stock, saying nothing of the $500. This Mr. AMES partly admits at one time, and denies at another. Subsequently Mr. COLFAX stated to Mr. AMES that, in consequence of that gentleman's financial embarrassments, which he regretted, the sum paid might be dismissed from his mind. This is an important point in the case. Mr. AMES swears that, in 1868, he paid Mr. COLFAX a dividend of $1,200, and subsequently the interest on some bonds, received as a dividend, to the amount of $60 75. If Mr. COLFAX had received these dividends in 1868, he could not have offered to surrender the $500 to AMES, for AMES would not have owed it. If AMES did not owe it, he could not have received such a statement from COLFAX. Yet, on the 21st of January, Mr. AMES was asked by the Chairman:

"Q.—What do you say in reference to that statement about his making a present to you of $500, saying that he might keep the $500 he paid you? A.—He made some remark of that sort to me."

Mr. COLFAX'S statement is sustained by that of a member of his family, who testifies that Mr. COLFAX mentioned his surrender of $500 to Mr. AMES in his family circle.

The next point of dispute is the payment of the $1,200 dividend, alleged by AMES and denied by COLFAX. AMES' testimony is supported by the production of the check on the Sergeant-at-Arms, made payable to "S. C., or bearer," and by the fact that two days after its date Mr. COLFAX deposited in bank, with certain checks, currency to the exact amount of the check—$1,200. To meet this Mr. COLFAX has two lines of defense. One is that Mr. AMES is not a credible witness, he having declared on Jan. 23 that he deliberately swore to a falsehood in testifying that he could not remember paying a dividend to Mr. COLFAX, though at the time he knew he had paid one of $1,200. The second defense is that the $1,200 deposited in bank on the 23d of June were received from other sources. Two hundred dollars came from his father-in-law, in payment of a debt. One thousand dollars from Mr. NESBITT, of New-York, as a contribution to election expenses. This statement is variously confirmed, first by the testimony of the father-in-law to the payment of the $200 by him; second, by the production of a draft for $1,000 purchased of the bank on the day of the deposit, and sent to the Chairman of the State Committee of Indiana; third, by the testimony of Mr. COLFAX'S father-in-law and of Mr. COLFAX'S half-sister to the receipt of the remittance from NESBITT; and fourth, by a letter from a sister in Iowa, testifying that Mrs. COLFAX had written to her concerning a $1,000 bill sent to her son.

Against Mr. COLFAX'S statement it is alleged that it cannot be affirmatively proved. That is so. The statement may be true nevertheless. It is also alleged that Mr. COLFAX concealed in his first statement the receipt of two other sums of $1,000 each from Mr. NESBITT. Of this fact it is to be said that his counsel advised him that the matter was irrelevant; that one of these sums being received April 18, 1868, and the other July 11, 1868, had nothing to do with the source of the funds deposited June 29, 1868, just after the date of AMES' check.

To sum up: Mr. COLFAX tells a story consistent with itself. If the circumstances of his connection with AMES are correctly stated by him, they do not admit of positive proof, and the want of such proof is not a fair ground of suspicion against him. To believe that Mr. COLFAX'S account is false, is to believe that he and three or four members of his family have conspired to swear falsely to exculpate him. We do not incline to that alternative. Did, then, Mr. AMES swear falsely? That is not impossible. He admits that he did so in effect in his testimony. He also admits that his motives were of a dishonorable kind in the whole transaction. Of the two, he is far more likely to bear false witness than Mr. COLFAX. But why should he do so? We do not know. He may have felt himself impelled to it by revenge for the odium his own frank confession of corruption unexpectedly brought upon him. Whatever his motive, it remains true that his assertions are not proved, and that he has impeached his own testimony.

Is Mr. COLFAX blameless, then? We have already said that he was far from being so, as concerns the propriety of his original contract to purchase. That suggests the single conclusive lesson of this whole sad case, which is, that if Mr. COLFAX had left the Credit Mobilier swindle wholly alone, he would have escaped the cruel suspicion from which he is suffering.

The People and the New Charter.

As a means of criticising a complex scheme of municipal government, a public meeting has obvious disadvantages. The managers settle, beforehand, the kind of opinions which are to be indorsed "by the people," and whatever may be the diversity of views entertained by those present, the expression of only one shade of opinion is either expected or tolerated, however much the formal appeal to the audience may seem to invite it. In regard to the meeting of to-night in the Cooper Institute, we do not regard it as a very encouraging symptom that the Committee of Seventy should be found co-operating with "Reformers" of so questionable a type as the "Liberal Republican" Committee. When people like JOHN COCHRANE and "RUFE" ANDREWS express a burning desire to serve the New-York public, most people will be disposed to conclude that the discussion of a new charter for this City is coming to be regarded as a contest among several sets of hungry politicians, with a view to prospective "loaves and fishes." If, as we hear, the original draft of the resolutions to be proposed to-night has been so altered as to change their original tone of moderation into one of obvious partisan bitterness, there is a further reason for not being oversanguine as to the kind of aid to be derived "from the people" toward the settlement of the controversy over the charter.

Nevertheless, we trust the meeting of to-night will be worthy, both in point of numbers and character, of the occasion which has called it forth. The reorganization of our City Government is a question which vitally affects the purse, the personal safety, and the local pride of every citizen of New-York. The City has a great destiny, both in regard to the adaptation of free institutions to the government of large masses of population, and in regard to a commercial future unexampled in the world's history. In these and other respects, its development would be greatly retarded by a vicious scheme of municipal administration. The Legislature should be reminded, with all possible emphasis, that the people of New-York have not abated one jot of the vigilant interest in their own affairs which we succeeded in arousing after a long and weary struggle two years ago. No means should be left untried to show every representative of the people that his votes on the question are not only being narrowly scanned, but carefully remembered, to be quoted in the future to his honor or his prejudice. A public meeting of an unmistakably representative character is a powerful aid in accomplishing such ends, and it is to be hoped that the meeting of to-night will have a clear right to speak on behalf of our citizens of all shades of opinion.

For the practical efficacy of to-night's proceedings, the managers of the meeting will be chiefly responsible. Very properly, the men who are announced to speak are, for the most part, members of the Republican Party. For good or evil, that party will be held accountable for the working of the new charter, and its members have a double reason for wishing the charter to be as perfect an instrument as legislation can make it. We trust, therefore, that the speakers to-night will not allow themselves to be made the mouthpieces of common gossip or vague and pointless denunciation. There have already been mistakes enough of tact and temper in dealing with this measure. At the present stage of the progress of the charter, it is absolutely necessary that we should have it temperately, but firmly, criticised. Let the Mayor and his friends recognize the fact that the system of appointments by the Executive alone is not backed by anything like an overpowering public sentiment, and that its ratification by the Legislature is simply impossible. We believe that Mr. HAVEMEYER would be satisfied, as a second choice, with the system of getting the Mayor to nominate and the Aldermen to confirm, making no provision, save that to be found in the pressure of public opinion, to secure an agreement. If this be so, let those who are entitled to speak for him adopt this alternative, and bring all the public influence which they can command to secure an amendment of the charter in this spirit. Then let them point out such other provisions of the charter as can be shown to be clearly and vitally objectionable, and insist on their amendment. Both the Senate and the Governor will be open to this kind of argument, and the Assembly will certainly not risk the chance of sacrificing all reform by adhering to every line of the scheme which they have indorsed.

Our Police Force.

The charter now pending before the Legislature clothes the Superintendent of Police with prerogatives which no absolute monarch would dare assume. By section sixty-eight, this official has the power of detail and transfer, which is an authority so liable to abuse that it should never be confided to one man; and if given to the Superintendent alone, it is difficult to imagine what use is, to be made of the Commissioners of Police, unless it is proposed to have the anomaly of three superior officers acting as clerks to register the decrees of a subordinate. By section sixty-nine, the Superintendent has sole control of the detective force, and a little reflection will convince anyone that it is not a defensible proposition to take from the Police Commissioners the right to supervise the proceedings of their subordinate in the most delicate branch of his duties. By section seventy, which was struck out in the Assembly, the Superintendent was given the power of domiciliary visitation, and the right to ask impertinent questions of every inhabitant of the City. Looking at these three sections it is, therefore, evident that it is the first duty of the Senate to expunge from article seven all that remains of the extraordinary power accorded the Superintendent, and make him in fact what he is in theory, the subordinate to the commissioners, and subject to their control, even to the extent of being removable for cause.

But the article requires amendment in many other respects, to fully meet public requirements. There should be four inspectors, and one of these should be given the powers of the Superintendent, in the absence of that officer, so as to guard against the danger of the force being left without an executive head. The captains and sergeants, as well as the higher officers, should be given the power to administer oaths in connection with police duty, and something might be done to prevent vexatious arrests by providing that persons making complaints that crimes have been committed may be required to make oath to their statements. Section 45 should be amended so as to give to the Mayor exclusively the power to call in military aid for the suppression of riots, for the reason that left as it is, divided between the Mayor and Board of Police, there might be clashing of authority resulting in grave public danger. Section 54 has been fully executed, and being dead matter we can see no reason for the Legislature taking the trouble to re-enact it. In place of it there might properly be a provision designating No. 203 Mulberry-street as a House of Detention, and prescribing proper rules for the custody of witnesses. The Police Life Insurance fund should be in the custody of the Police Commissioners, and its transfer to the Chamberlain, as proposed, is without excuse. The payment of the Police force should be left as at present, for the reason that the system has been in practice many years without a dollar of the public money being lost, and it insures the prompt payment of these important public servants with the least personal inconvenience: to make certain the continuance of a method which is thus justified by experience, there should be an amendment of the section which defines the powers of the Finance Department in reference to the payment of salaries.

These are some of the more important changes, which should be made in reference to the Police, in order that the public may be assured that the efficiency of the force will not be impaired by the new charter. The provisions of the bill in regard to the publication of the "transactions" of the several departments should be limited as applied to the Police Department. Every arrest, appointment, promotion, transfer, dismissal—in fact all police acts—are "transactions," and it cannot be intended that all these shall be published every week at the public expense. It would accomplish the purpose which is sought if it were provided that the records of the Police Department should be open to public inspection. There are many minor amendments which might be suggested, but with those we have named the Police force, with a proper head, would lose nothing of that efficiency for which it became distinguished under the metropolitan system, and which it has not entirely lost even under Tammany control.

We have called attention to this subject in this detail, for the reason that upon this branch of the public service depends the preservation of public order, and it is, therefore, more important than any other. The law by which it is to be controlled is a matter of general concern, and the Legislature, before finally passing upon the charter, should make sure of avoiding all mistakes. To this end there should be full discussion, and the opinions of all having experience in such affairs should not only be sought, but given their full weight, without reference to the ideas of persons having no personal knowledge of the department, who may have selected themselves for Superintendent or Commissioners.

American Comedy.

Those who observe the current of topic and discussion in general society will concur, we think, in the opinion that more intelligent thought is now bestowed on the stage and its products in this community than ever before. A great many foolish things are said, no doubt, both in print and out of it; but many wise things are said as well. A good proportion of the most cultivated persons among us give the theatre serious consideration, and recognize its efficacy as a social and artistic educator. The theatres themselves have been subjected to solid practical improvements. The importance to the treasury of having a comfortable auditorium—long so strangely neglected in London and in Paris—is in New-York thoroughly recognized. The "New-York Theatre" as it was, and the "Fifth-avenue Theatre" as it is, furnish here a suggestive illustration. Again, the music is better, the lights better, the decorations in sounder taste than before. If we cross the footlights we find that the progress is even more decided. We cannot venture to say that the acting is always better than of yore, but there cannot be the least question that the scenes and dresses are so. Your old play-goer will declare, no doubt, that the acting at the "Old Park" has never been equaled, and his junior by twenty years may perhaps put in the same claim for Burton's Theatre in Chambers-street. We need not pause to argue so nice a point—especially as argument on this, more than on most themes, is apt to leave disputants "of the same opinion still;" but will content ourselves with merely observing that such playing as has been seen at Wallack's, Booth's, and Daly's theatres these three years past has not often been excelled elsewhere, whatever may be said of New-York.

But the matter we would more directly suggest, as connected with the generally admitted rise in dramatic taste and production, is that the conditions are now at last really favorable for the foundation of a true national drama. When Mrs. MOWATT wrote "Fashion," and Mr. PARDEY wrote "Nature's Nobleman," for the two former houses named above, we know the same thing was said; and both pieces had success enough to show that the saying was not without force or meaning. But since those days New-York and its suburbs have trebled in population, have grown ten times as rich, acquired vastly more diversity in life, manners, individual type, and characterization. New-York is far more metropolitan, proportionally less provincial, and so more prolific, in all ways, of the sights and scenes and customs that supply material for the dramatic purpose. We want, consequently, not for pleasure's sake alone, but in order to subserve the true "purpose of playing," a school of American comedy. We want to have done for New-York what ROBERTSON did for London, what ALBERY on the sentimental, BYRON on the whimsical side, are now doing for that capital. We do not want the caricature either of "Uncle Sam," or of "Saratoga" and "Diamonds," but something closer, finer, truer in the sense of art studies, healthier by the force of an obviously-warranted satire. There is no community in the world—nay, there never has been one—wherein legitimate matter for the comic dramatist has been more richly distributed than it is in New-York to-day. The material and the tools are here in abundance; all that is needed is the artist who knows how to use them. Of course we shall be told this is all very well, but who among us is fit for the work? To which we make answer, that we do not doubt in the slightest degree that the ability exists among us; the problem is only to find it out and direct it into the proper channels. A series of accidents developed ROBERTSON—to name but one of many close to our immediate time—and the American Robertson of the future is, we hope, living among us, however unconsciously, at the present time.

How to discover him is, let us admit, a difficult question. It is idle, we fear, to offer prizes for the best comedy. Such expedients almost always fail, as witness the latest instance in the new grand opera in Paris. The general improvement of the stage, however; the increased attention it is receiving from the intelligent and educated, may, we conceive, added to the increase of wealth and of the number of the literary class, be trusted to bring about the development we indicate. With the rich field around us yearly growing more fit and tempting for the playwright's harvest, it is not likely always to remain neglected. Meanwhile, the managers who distinguish themselves most by striving to cultivate an American national drama, will be sure of increased popular appreciation, and, as we believe, enriched treasuries. It will not answer for New-York long to continue entirely dependent on Paris and London for her "society comedy," and, if we mistake not, a change for the better in this direction is not far away.

Abd-el-Kader.

One of the ablest rulers and most brilliant captains of the century, if the estimates made of him by his enemies be correct, is now, in all probability, approaching the end of his stormy career. ABD-EL-KADER is dangerously ill, and his advanced age, and the hardships of sixteen years of campaign life, leave little room for the anticipation that he will long survive.

The wars of the last twenty years, so destructive of life and so important in their results, have nearly obliterated the memory of the petty campaigns in Algiers, wherein the army of LOUIS PHILIPPE gained its whole knowledge of actual warfare, and the French Generals of the last generation won their laurels. And yet, insignificant as the Algerian battles now seem, in comparison with Magenta, Sadowa, and Sedan, they were sufficient to demonstrate that under the leadership of a born soldier, like ABD-EL-KADER, the barbarous tribes of Northern Africa were able to cope with the picked troops of France. Originally the Emir or chief of a small Bedouin tribe, ABD-EL-KADER, at the age of twenty-three, raised himself by the mere force of his native genius to the supreme authority over thirty-two tribes. From 1833 to 1843 he maintained, except at brief intervals, a continuous struggle with the French invaders of Algiers. At one time he was at the head of an army of 50,000 men, and at another contrived to induce the Emperor of Morocco to join him in the holy war against the infidels. The best French generals were sent against him, but he repeatedly defeated them in pitched battles. When defeated himself, he was hardly less dangerous than when victorious, for he would appear in unexpected places at the head of a small band of Arab horsemen, and striking swift and hard, would vanish again into the mountains. His final defeat was due, not to the prowess of French arms, but to the cunning of his traitorous ally the Emperor of Morocco, who, after having induced many of ABD-EL-KADER'S adherents to desert him, finally drove him by force of numbers, over the French frontier.

The Frenchmen, who were at the time never weary of denouncing the perfidious conduct of the English toward NAPOLEON I., did not hesitate to treat the Moorish chieftain with shameful treachery. He surrendered to LAMORICIERE upon the express condition that he should be sent to Egypt or St. Jean d' Acre, and the capitulation was signed by the Governor-General of Algiers, the Duke D'AUMALE. The French Generals, however, preferred safety to honor, and, in order to make sure that the Emir would give them no further trouble, broke their plighted word, and sent their prisoner to France. The betrayed hero landed in France, on the 29th of January, 1848, and neither LOUIS PHILIPPE nor the Republic of February ventured to redeem the national honor by releasing him. He was kept a prisoner until December, 1852, when the late Emperor NAPOLEON III. gave him his liberty upon the conditions that he should never again visit Algiers or take up arms against the French. Since then he has resided in the East, and latterly has made his home in Damascus, where a few years since he distinguished himself by protecting the Christians against mob violence. The nobility of his character, no less than the brilliancy of his exploits in the field, long ago won for him the admiration of the world; and if he still cherishes any resentment against the people that treated him with such cowardly treachery, he has been amply avenged by the humiliating defeat of LAMORICIERE in Italy, and the conquest of France by the German armies.

Great men are not so abundant that we can afford to lose them without a word. If to be an ardent patriot, a soldier whose genius is unquestioned, and whose honor is stainless; a statesman who could weld the wild tribes of Africa into a formidable army, and a hero who could accept defeat and disaster without a murmur—if to be all these constitutes a great man, ABD-EL-KADER deserves to be ranked among the foremost of the few great men of the century.

MINOR TOPICS.

Mayor EASTMAN, of Poughkeepsie, has brought the light of practical experience to bear upon the subject of the water supply of New-York. His plan of replenishing from the Hudson the comparatively limited supply of the Croton lakes will be read with interest by every one who has given the slightest attention to the present and future wants of New-York in the matter of fresh water. Mayor EASTMAN thinks that the scheme of utilising the salt water which surrounds the island, for the extinguishment of fires and other purposes, is a chimerical one. He believes that the damaging properties of salt water on various kinds of merchandise would greatly enhance the present rate of losses from fire. A pumping apparatus near Poughkeepsie, a small receiving reservoir, and a supplementary aqueduct are the leading points of a scheme for giving New-York, when required, an additional seventy million gallons of water a day, or about double the supply which at present passes through the pipes at High Bridge. The cost of the scheme is not given, but is stated to be not much greater than that of any scheme for utilising the salt water of the North and East Rivers. The discussion of the subject recalls the necessity, which must very soon arise, for creating a separate department in the City Government, for the purpose of taking exclusive charge of our water supply.

A dispatch from London asserts that the abdication of AMADEUS was not made in good faith, but that he expected to be recalled by the army, and to govern without the Constitution. Not only is this theory directly contradicted by the King's letter of abdication, in which he declines to be the King of a party, instead of a whole nation, but it is directly at variance with the straightforward character of the young Italian soldier. Undoubtedly he did not anticipate that a Spanish Republic would be established, and possibly he would not have abdicated could he have foreseen such a result; but it is unfair to attribute to him a trick of which his whole record shows him to be incapable, or to make him appear a mere copyist of M. THIERS' childish habit of terrifying his opponents with a threat of resignation.

The first anniversary of the founding of the New-York Canoe Club was held last week, and the prosperous condition of the club speaks well for the future popularity of canoeing in this country. The club has recently received from England drawings of the latest and best models that have been yet made by English canoe-builders, and it appears that nearly all the improvements which have been made in England, in building and rigging canoes, during the last year, have already been anticipated in this country by the New-York Canoe Club. This fact shows that our canoeists have taken up canoeing in earnest, and gives us reason to hope that, before long, American canoes will enjoy the same pre-eminence which belongs to American yachts. Efforts are now making to bring about an international canoe regatta next Summer, which will test the relative merits of English and American canoes.

The Parliament of Ontario has at present under consideration a bill to amend the law relating to the practice of physicians, which, if passed, is calculated to work most oppressively in particular cases. One of the provisions of this amendment requires the annual payment of a "license fee" of from $5 to $5, as may be fixed by the "Medical Council," and makes the penalty for non-compliance $100, or *three months' imprisonment in the county jail*. The object, of course, is to strike at the quacks, who will not be able, under it, to procure licenses at any price. If it would accomplish that purpose without inflicting serious injury upon worthy members of the profession, no one could complain. Well-informed persons, however, think otherwise. "An Old Practitioner" gives his views on the matter thus: "If any poor fellow, like myself, has not got the $5 to meet the license at the time appointed, and in the interim should happen to set a broken leg, or cure some old woman with the colic, he can be instantly hauled up before a magistrate and fined $100; and if he does not pay the money on the spot, he can be sent to jail. He is even deprived of the privilege of a common offender against the law, where distress and sale of his goods and chattels might save him from the disgrace of a prison."

A Frenchman's capacity for disbelieving in whatever is desirable, is equaled only by the facility with which he believes whatever is most improbable and absurd. Because Marshal BAZAINE, like every other French general, was beaten by the Germans, the average Frenchman has decided that he was a traitor, bought by Prussian gold. His trial before a court-martial is about to take place, and it is firmly believed in Paris that during the siege of Metz, he was in the habit of dining luxuriously at the German head-quarters, and perpetually scheming with the Red Prince how to inflict the greatest possible injury upon his native country. Meanwhile, the Frenchmen have nothing but contempt for GARIBALDI, who brought what aid he could to the cause of that curious people, and one of whose sons captured the only Prussian flag that was taken during the entire struggle.

The Legislature of Wisconsin began very early during the present session to give evidence of a strong desire to amend all laws that did not seem to work for the public good. Among others, the law which provides that jurors shall not be competent to serve in murder cases, who may have formed opinions from the reading of newspaper reports, was to be amended, so that under it no person should be ineligible for service who should declare himself capable of rendering an impartial verdict from the evidence as presented upon the trial. This amendment was also to provide for the punishment of men found guilty of having conspired for the purpose of being impaneled upon a jury to serve a specific object. Everything went along encouragingly for the reformers until the bill was brought up for passage. Then there was a "hitch" which resulted in "an indefinite postponement." For the credit of the State, however, we hope that this and all other reform measures will be taken up again, and disposed of in a satisfactory manner, before the close of the session.

AMUSEMENTS.

Domestic.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

The drama of "Across the Continent" was reproduced at Wood's Museum last evening, to the delight of an overwhelming audience. The play and the principal actor engaged in its performance were made known to the frequenters of Wood's some time ago; and the interest with which the incidents in "Across the Continent," and the animation and vigor of Mr. Oliver Doud Byron in situations not often to be brought within the limits of probability were followed, proved, on the occasion we have to deal with, that the revival of the piece and the re-engagement of the performer were judicious moves on the part of the management. The fun in "Across the Continent" is dispensed by Mr. A. H. Sheldon, and the remainder of the familiar rôles are distributed among the regular company. As the matinée entertainments of the week—that of Saturday excepted—Mr. J. Z. Little, with the play of "Saved from the Wreck," is the dramatic attraction of the Museum.

AMATEURS AT THE UNION-SQUARE.

An amateur performance was given at the Union-square Theatre, yesterday afternoon, in aid of St. Barnabas' Home. The affair was numerously attended, and it passed off with gratifying smoothness. "Married Life" and "The Rough Diamond" were the plays, and a brief concert was supplied as an interlude. In the comedy, Mr. George Bowland's personation of *Mr. Samuel Coddle*, and Mr. Harry Leslie's portrayal of *Mr. Dove* were conspicuous for an excellence which does not often distinguish the work of amateurs. An intelligent and earnest sketch of Mrs. Youngbusband, in the same piece, is to be credited to Mrs. Sheridan Shook, whose management of the affair would, in itself, have entitled the lady to the largest meed of praise. Mme. de Rayther, whose fine voice and execution have been often admired, sang Millard's "Loraine" during the interlude, and was constrained to supplement her share of the performance by a second contribution. Mrs. John Terry and Mr. G. W. Cooney also sang, and Mr. John N. Pattison officiated as pianist.

OBITUARY.

Thomas Guthrie, D. D.

Our cable dispatches announce the death of Rev. Thomas Guthrie, D. D., the celebrated English author. Mr. Guthrie was the son of an influential merchant in Brechin, Forfarshire, Scotland, in which town he was born in the year 1802. In early life he manifested a desire to enter the ministry of the Church of Scotland, and studied for that purpose at the University of Edinburgh. On leaving college young Guthrie was duly licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Brechin, and proceeded to Paris, where he studied medicine, with a view of adding to his usefulness as a minister in giving medical advice to the poor of his parish. On his return to Scotland he failed in immediately obtaining a preferment, so entered his father's banking-house, where he remained until 1830, when he was ordained as minister of the parish of Arbirlot, in his native County of Forfarshire. In the year 1835 he was removed to the collegiate church of Old Greyfriars, Edinburgh, remaining there until 1840, when he assumed charge of a new church and parish as the City of St. Johns. At that time Mr. Guthrie had become very popular throughout Scotland as an earnest and eloquent divine, so that when he entered into the non-intrusion controversy in 1843, the name of Guthrie appeared in conjunction with Drs. Chalmers, Candlish, and Cunningham. This agitation led to the establishment of the Free Church of Scotland, Dr. Guthrie being among the foremost in the movement. But it was as an ardent friend of the poor that Dr. Guthrie achieved his best fame, for his eloquent and fervent appeals in behalf of the homeless and destitute children of Edinburgh led to the establishment, in 1847, the famine year, of the celebrated Ragged or Industrial Schools, institutions that have furnished the models for similar organizations, both in England and America. The works by which Dr. Guthrie is best known are *Plea For Ragged Schools*, and *Parish, Its Inhabitants and Its Needs*. Owing to a failure of his voice, Mr. Guthrie was compelled to leave the pulpit, when he devoted himself to philanthropic pursuits of a semi-religious character. He was for several years editor of the *Sunday Magazine*. The immediate cause of his death is believed to be heart disease, as he was subject to sudden attacks of it. Had he lived Dr. Guthrie intended visiting the United States next Summer for the purpose of attending the General Conference of the Evangelical Alliance.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE DISCUSSION OF THE CHARTER.

From Commissioner Davenport.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The idea contained in sections 68 and 69 of the new charter, respecting the power of the Superintendent of Police to assign and detail members of the force, was suggested by me and was accepted both by the Sub-committee and the Committee on Cities. I believed the provisions of those sections to be in the interest of good government, and as calculated to give greater efficiency to the police force. The charter leaves with the board the sole power of appointment and removal of officers and men, including the power to remove at any time the Superintendent—who alone of the force cannot be retired, even if disabled in time of riot, and while in the actual discharge of his duty. The only change from the existing charter is in providing that the Superintendent shall have the power of assigning the officers and men whom the board may put under him to such posts as in his judgment they are best fitted to occupy. The matter was well considered, and the power sought was in my opinion calculated to increase the discipline of the force and give the Superintendent that control over his subordinates which every officer commanding any number of men should —and generally does—exercise. I still believe my opinions correct, and am quite content to rest under all the responsibility which may attach either to such conviction or the fact of my suggesting the incorporation of the sections named.

I am now, however, equally strong in my belief that in the face of the determined opposition which has been made to these sections, should they be retained, no man can be Superintendent of Police and exercise the power sought with any good results. That the assignment of any officer to a choice precinct would lead at once to the impression that such officer was a pet or favorite of the Superintendent, and vice versa. I believe that the sections under discussion, which under other circumstances than those which now exist would have been of great benefit, would now be a means of demoralizing the force, embarrassing the Superintendent, and defeating the sole purpose for which they were incorporated in the charter; wherefore, on behalf of the good government of the police force, on behalf of the Republican Central Committee, and on my own behalf, I shall, when the charter comes up for a third reading in the Assembly, request some member to move to strike out sections 68 and 69.

A word and I have finished. The Times, in concluding an editorial on Saturday last, inquired, "Is it true Mr. Davenport is to be Superintendent of Police?" This morning Judge Bosworth, who, forgetful of his uniform past subserviency to the Tammany Ring, seems to consider the question as addressed to him, says, "In confidence, it is true." Supposing Mr. Davenport to have something to say in the matter, I would add that I have no knowledge, direct or indirect, express or implied, that I am to be Superintendent of Police, and the many contingencies which may arise under which nothing would induce me to accept the position are so great, that I cannot inform The Times whether I shall ever be a candidate.

Will The Times allow me to ask it a question? Is it true that a member of The Times staff avows himself a candidate for Superintendent of Police? "I merely ask the question." Very respectfully,

JOHN I. DAVENPORT.

New-York, Monday, Feb. 24, 1873.

[Our correspondent's question is probably intended for a joke—and we dare say it is a very good one. We have not heard that any one of the proprietors or editors of The Times is anxious to stand in the way of Mr. Davenport. Our correspondent, we may freely admit, has done good service for the Republican Party heretofore, and possesses both the energy and ability to place that party under still further obligations to him.]

From Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir—We, as Republicans, for the first time in many years, have now an opportunity to give this City good government.

The proposed new charter opens the way to clear out the whole army of 9,000 salaried Tammany office-holders still living on the public treasury.

But "*change is not reform*," and with all its good points the proposed new charter contains features that the experience, not only in this, but in every other free country, has demonstrated, will prove fatal to its success.

First—It utterly extinguishes the voice and rights of the minority, and in so doing, does what never before in a republic has been attempted.

It effects this:

(1.) By having the Board of Aldermen chosen on general tickets, so that a majority of one vote in a city of a million inhabitants chooses the whole board from one party, and then,

(2.) By putting the appointing power into this partisan board it gives every one of the 9,000 salaried officers, besides the army of day employes, to the party that can secure this majority of one vote at the Municipal elections. This is erecting just such an irresponsible tyrant in the shape of a city government by the aid of the ballot-box as was advocated by such Democrats as the two Bonapartes.

In every republic of a million people, that has heretofore existed, the rights of the minority have been recognized, and their representation in the legislative body provided for in one of two ways:

(1.) By the *single district system*, as in that way some districts are sure to be carried by the minority party; or,

(2.) By requiring *at least two tickets to be run, each containing less names than the whole number of members to be chosen.*

Then, as in our Court of Appeals, the minority party secure a corresponding minority representation.

No party, not even ours, can be safely trusted with the government of a city of 1,000,000 inhabitants, having $1,000,000,000 of taxable property, unless constantly watched by a vigilant minority. The very nature of man requires this; all history teaches it.

Unless the new charter provides for the certain and constant presence in the Board of Aldermen of an opposition representing in some way the party in minority at the polls, it will open the way to frauds and oppression far greater than those of the Tammany thieves. Bad as they were, they never dared even to propose to extinguish the minority. Why have we Republicans put forth so unrepublican a measure? Simply and only in the hope that, by grabbing now all the offices through a Republican Board of Aldermen, we may, in two years, by the aid of this standing army of 9,000 place-holders, carry the party ticket at the next Municipal election, and so perpetuate our party rule in this City.

In my judgment never was so short-sighted a policy adopted. We have obtained power now in the City simply and only by representing the Reform element.

A cardinal principle of Reform is to secure and insure, in all bodies of three or more, a minority or opposition representation. This, and this only, will guarantee the public against frauds and extravagance, or effect their immediate exposure.

If this charter, silencing, as it now does, the voice of the minority, becomes law, the next election will throw out of office every Republican in the City Government.

The Reformers will leave us at once, and we shall be reduced to our legitimate one-third of the City votes. The political guillotine invented by us will be used first to behead the inventors.

This fatal defect in the proposed charter is easily remedied. Let the Board of Aldermen be elected by single districts, or, what is far better, by general ticket, only allow no ticket to contain more than two-thirds of the number to be chosen. This will secure a minority of one-third for an opposition to fraud and extravagance.

Second—The plan of putting practically the whole power of appointment into the hands of a majority of the Board of Aldermen is simply and avowedly a device to enable us to seize at once upon every one of the 9,000 offices. I have no objection to our party's holding all the offices. I think we can administer them better than our opponents. But I do object to our establishing, for the sake of this temporary advantage, a bad political precedent—one that, like a curse, will soon come back to roost upon our own heads.

Upon principle under our system of government, there are but two ways of making these appointments:

(1.) By the concurring action of two branches of the government; the executive to nominate and the legislative body to confirm, or the converse.

(2.) For the executive alone to appoint.

But the proposed charter does neither. It simply allows the Mayor to ratify, provided he will do it quickly *at* the will of a majority of the Aldermen, otherwise that majority makes all the appointments in spite of him.

Such a method is a violation of the cardinal principles of good administration. It is a new thing in political history.

Third—There is a very large nigger in section 123, viz.:

"There shall be paid as annual salary to the Corporation Counsel $15,000, *and all legal costs recovered by him.*

Under this clause a skillful Corporation Counsel, aided by a pliant judge, could easily extract from the people $100,000 a year over and above his regular $15,000.

If there is any one thing in administration that the Reformers detest, it is this allowing law officers of the City to pocket fees and make no sworn report of the amount. It has, heretofore, in this City, steadily led to temptation and corruption. The people wish to know what these officers are paid. It comes out of the people, whether paid by fixed salary or fees. For honesty's sake, let us strike out that clause, and if $15,000 is not enough, raise it; but don't let us put a constant temptation before the head of the law department; if we do, the people will believe he yields to it, whether he does or not.

The principle is wrong, and that is enough to condemn it.

It is so easy to remove the above defects from the proposed charter that there should be no hesitation in doing it. If not done, it ought, in the interest of both the Republican Party and good government in this City, to be returned by the Governor without his approval.

DEXTER A. HAWKINS.

Monday, Feb. 24, 1873.

THE FISHERIES.

The President Urges Legislation to Give Effect to Certain Provisions of the Washington Treaty.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The President sent the following message to-day to the Senate and House of Representatives:

In my annual message to Congress at the opening of the second session of the present Congress, in December, 1871, I recommended the legislation necessary on the part of the United States to bring into operation the articles of the treaty of Washington of May 8, 1871, relative to the fisheries and to other matters touching the relations of the United States toward the British North American possessions, to become operative as soon as the proper legislation should be had on the part of Great Britain and its possessions. The legislation on the part of Great Britain and its possessions had not then been had. Having prior to the meeting of Congress in December last received official information of the consideration by Great Britain and its possessions of the legislation necessary on their part to bring these articles into operation, I communicated the facts to Congress in my annual Message at the opening of the present session, and renewed the recommendation for your early adoption of the legislation in the same direction necessary on the part of this Government. The near approach of the end of the session induces me again to urgently call your attention to the importance of this legislation on the part of Congress. It must be remembered that the Treaty of Washington resulted from an overture on the part of Great Britain to treat with reference to the fisheries on the coast of Her Majesty's possessions in North America, and other questions between them, affecting the relations of the United States toward these possessions. To this overture a reply was made on the part of this Government that, while appreciating the importance of a friendly and complete understanding between the two Governments with reference to the subjects specially suggested by the British Government, it was thought that the removal of the differences growing out of what were generally known as the Alabama claims was essential to the restoration of cordial and amicable relations between the two Governments; and the assent of this Government to treat on the subject of the fisheries was made dependent on the assent of Great Britain to allow the joint commission which it had proposed on the questions suggested by that Government, to treat also and settle differences growing out of the Alabama claims. Great Britain assented to this, and the treaty of Washington proposed a settlement of both classes of questions. Those relating to the Alabama claims and to the north-western water boundary, commonly known as the San Juan question, have been disposed of in pursuance of the terms of the treaty. Those relating to the fisheries were made, by the terms of the treaty, to depend upon the legislation which the Constitutions of the respective Governments made necessary to carry those provisions into effect. Great Britain and her possessions have on their part enacted the necessary legislation. This Government is now enjoying the advantages of those provisions of the treaty which were the result of the condition of its assent to treat upon the questions which Great Britain had submitted. The Tribunal of Geneva has made an award in favor of the United States on the Alabama claims, and His Majesty, the Emperor of Germany, has decided in favor of the contention of the United States on the north-western boundary line.

I cannot urge too strongly the importance of your early consideration of the legislation that may be necessary on the part of this Government. In addition to the claim that Great Britain may have upon the good faith of this Government to consider the legislation necessary in connection with the question which that Government presented as the subject of a negotiation, which has resulted so favorably to this Government upon the other questions in which the United States felt so much interest, it is of importance that the rights of the American fishermen, as provided for under the treaty, should be determined before the now approaching fishing season opens, and that the serious difficulties to the fishing interest and the grave questions between the two Governments that may arise therefrom be averted.

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, Washington, Feb. 24, 1873.

Vital Statistics.

The vital statistics for the week ending on Saturday last were incorrectly furnished by the Health Department. The following are the corrected figures: Deaths, 551; births, 420, and marriages, 166, showing no change in the number of deaths, and a decrease of forty-eight births and fifty-three marriages as compared with the preceding week.

GENERAL NOTES.

Boston will fire a hundred guns on Inauguration Day.

There are 177 inmates in the Pennsylvania Institute for the Blind.

The Iowa Press excursion this year will be made to Niagara Falls.

Wheat is reported to be looking well in the Shenandoah Valley.

A Minnesota judge has decided that shaving on Sundays is "illegal."

A Nevada family of eleven members boasted ten cases of measles at the latest mail advices.

The recent illness of Gov. Caldwell, of North Carolina, has been very serious, but he is now out of danger.

Mrs. Lucy Davis, sister-in-law of Jefferson Davis, died in Vicksburg, Miss., Feb. 18, aged seventy-eight years.

Robert Toombs fiercely and fretfully told a recent inquirer that Southern reconstruction "fatigues the indignation."

The papers report the death of Hester Dickeson, a colored woman, at North Greenbush, at the age of 109 years.

A ball has been given in a Wisconsin town to raise money to start a newspaper. That newspaper will probably die.

Local option mince pies are a Western specialty. They contain no intoxicating liquor, whatever else they may be made of.

Mr. John Mitchell and his wife, two aged residents of Dexter, Mich., died within half an hour of each other on Sunday, Feb. 16.

Busts of President John Tyler and Commodore M. F. Maury have been added to the art department of the Virginia State Library.

The saying that a bad beginning makes a good ending does not apply to cold Winters.

A first-class unsectarian college for women is proposed in Wilmington, Del. Col. H. S. McComb offers $25,000 toward the $100,000 or more for its endowment.

A New-Orleans policeman has been discharged just for running through the street one night, on discovering a fire three blocks off, and crying out, "Neighbors, wake up, or you will be burned!"

Some miscreants mutilated the Randolph monument in the cemetery in Columbia, S. C., a few nights ago. Evidently they had attempted to overthrow it, thinking there were valuable articles deposited in the corner-stone.

Hon. Alexander H. H. Stuart intends to lay out an addition of about fifty acres to the town of Staunton, Va., and to build houses upon the lots to accommodate the operatives of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

Mr. George Call, a one-armed resident of Keeseville, Essex County, (he lost his right arm in the war,) last week cut and corded nine cords of wood without assistance, walking each day two miles and a half also.

A Georgia paper, which opposes the emigration of the negroes, publishes, for their benefit, a startling rumor, to the effect that they are not to be taken to Arkansas but to Cuba, and there made to fight the Spaniards.

A Minnesota youth who attempted to start his horse by hitting it with his gun, failed to make the steed go, but was more successful with the gun. That went off, promptly, and took off three of his fingers with it.

Gov. Carpenter, of Iowa, was requested by the Industrial Convention, which was held in Des Moines in January, to correspond with the governors of the North-western States with reference to calling a convention early in the coming Spring or Summer.

A new daily newspaper has been started in Salt Lake City, Utah, called *The New Endowment.* It is independent Republican in politics, opposed to the union of Church and State, and devoted to advocating the material prosperity of the Territory.

A Kansas legislator told how he voted for Senator something in this way: "I don't know just how it all was. One fellow got up and said J'ingalls, and then another said J'ingalls, and they kept on saying J'ingalls, until at last they called my name, and I said J'ingalls, too."

A Western newspaper gives a thrilling account of a steamer's perilous voyage, describing particularly her dangerous passage over the Falls, with only "one inch of water between her keel and the rocks, and half an inch of atmosphere between her chimneys and the bridge."

We do not know much about Dennison, Texas, but we read that it has just "dedicated an opera-house," and are told that "the crowd was large and recherché, while the immense throng of the beauty and fashion of this young metropolis added to the brilliancy of the occasion."

An honest old gentleman in Chicopee, Mass., waited vainly ten minutes for the gate-keeper to come out at a bridge recently made free, and finally got out of his sleigh, opened the door of the old toll-house, laid ten cents on the table, and departed, happy in the consciousness that he had done his duty.

Hon. Chauncey N. Waterman, Judge of the Third District of Minnesota, died in Winona on the 18th inst., aged forty-nine years. He was a native of Rome, Oneida County, this State, and a graduate of Hamilton College. He was much esteemed in Winona, being a man of high character and great liberality.

A bank cashier in Hartford, Conn., gave a wretched-looking beggar some small change, and did it so kindly that the impecunious wretch dug out of his capacious pockets ten or twelve dollars in scrip and asked the cashier to exchange it for bills, remarking that "when a feller's pockets is full of scrip, he is liable to lose a big part of it."

Obscene Literature.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your editorial in this morning's paper hits the mark exactly, and if all the newspapers would follow your example, we would not have much trouble in suppressing the trade in obscene literature. If the newspapers would only refuse obscene advertisements, the traffickers in vice would be driven from their infamous trade. Under our present efficient District-Attorney, there is no danger but that the persons who sell this villainous stuff will meet their just punishment, but the difficulty is that the present law does not reach the proprietors of newspapers who publish these advertisements.

J. RHINELANDER DILLON.

New-York, Monday, Feb. 24, 1873.

The Welsh National Society of New-York.

A meeting was held under the auspices of the Welsh National Society last evening in the lecture-room of the Welsh Congregational Church, East Eleventh-street. The chair was occupied by Mr. J. T. Davies, President of the St. David's Benevolent Society. Rev. Jedred Jones addressed the meeting at some length upon the dangers as well as the advantages of City life to the young, earnestly enjoined them to eschew the evil and pursue the good, and to aim steadily at social and intellectual advancement.

The chairman then called upon Miss M. E. Jones to read an essay she had prepared on "Truthfulness."

Subsequently addresses were delivered by Rev. D. S. Davies and Messrs. Cad. Richards and Robert Lewis, after which the meeting adjourned.

Anniversary of Star Council, O. of U. A. M.

Star Council No. 49, O. of U. A. M., last evening held their third anniversary at the Baptist Church, Hoboken, N. J. The exercises commenced with music, after which Mr. George W. White gave a brief history of the order, which he said was instituted on July 6, 1845, and had gradually spread through the various States until there were 93 councils in New-Jersey, 310 in Pennsylvania, 71 in New-York, 45 in Massachusetts, and numerous others East and West. It was not a new institution, but had been years growing to its present status, and would continue to grow, as its objects were purely humanitarian—assisting one another, helping the sick and distressed, burying the dead, and protecting the widow and orphan. It was neither sectarian nor political, nor was it opposed to the introduction of immigrants; but it did oppose foreign countries sending their thieves and paupers to rule this country. The order did not wish to tread upon any one, but would not allow others to tread upon them or destroy the true principles of American Government. An address on "Success and Failure in Life" by Hon. H. G. Eastman, Mayor of Poughkeepsie, was delivered. After the close of the entertainment in the church, the party adjourned to Odd Fellows' Hall, and dancing was kept up all night.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Darien Surveying Expedition—Political Intelligence.

Panama, Feb. 11.—Since the departure of the regular mail steam-ship Rising Star for New-York, on the 9th inst., no mails have arrived here from the coast, and nothing of special interest has occurred on the Isthmus.

The steam-ship Metropolis chartered by the Pacific Mail Company to carry coals to Aspinwall, and take back to New-York a return cargo of freight delayed on the Isthmus, sails this afternoon.

A small boat arrived at Panama this morning from Chiri-Chiri, the scene of labors of the present Darien surveying expedition under command of Commander Thomas O. Selfridge. The expedition left here in the United States steamer Tuscarora, in the latter part of January. After examining the coast of the Darien for a week or more they selected the bay named as the most suitable base for this years' operations. The bay is located some fifteen miles south of Limon Bay, which was the base of last year's surveys.

The expedition had already commenced its work, and had penetrated some distance into the interior. The line of survey proposed was to the Bojaya River, and down that stream to the Atrato River. The route is looked upon as more favorable than that of the Napipi of last year. Mr. Smith, who accompanied the expedition as pilot, returned here this morning, and furnishes the above particulars. He reports the expedition in good health and spirits, and says Capt. Selfridge is actively engaged on shore, superintending the work in person.

From the interior of Colombia there is but little of interest to report. The candidature of Salgar is prosperous in the Cauca.

The *America*, of Bogota, of the 11th ult., speaking of the progress of the different States of the Colombian Union, says of Cauca that it expects soon the completion of a railroad across its territory. Tolima seeks to realize the navigation by steam of the Upper Magdalena; Bolivia is taken up with her canals; Magdalena is about putting the most important of her bays into communication with the river that runs through the States of the interior; Antigua is leveling her mountain passes, and Santander, considered the most industrious of all the States, is constructing a carriage-road to unite with that which proceeds from Madellin to the Magdalena. Cundinamarca and Bovaca look to the realization of the Northern Railroad to increase their industry, and the value of their products. The *Tradicionista*, of Bogota, of the 9th ult., says, with respect to the late disturbances in Cauca, that the news of the re-establishment of peace is fully confirmed, and more, that none of the bishops had any part whatever in the disturbances that occurred there.

Rumors About Erie.

The investigation which is about to take place in the affairs of Erie is the subject of much discussion in Wall-street. It is reported on one hand that Jay Gould is at the bottom of the investigation, and that he is interested in it from certain motives partly connected with stockjobbing. It is the general opinion, however, that he is anxious that the inquiry should touch only on matters connected with the present management. There is a general feeling, however, that he may not be able to quash the investigation at the precise point where he wishes, and that in spite of his millions he may be forced to disclose the secrets of the old administration. Should this be the case the investigation may prove anything but favorable to his projects. On the other hand, it is said that Mr. S. L. M. Barlow is interested in having the secrets of the old management exposed, in order that the new administration may appear in the most favorable light. Neither the exponents of the new nor the old parties seem anxious to have their own secrets brought to light, but equally assert innocence in regard to every transaction. Gould asserts that he never spent a dollar in influencing legislation, and Barlow is equally positive in regard to the acts of the present incumbents. It is reported, that Gould and Barlow have been in consultation with regard to various measures in connection with the interests of the road, and that they have mutually confided in the judgment of each other. That they are now, in consequence of the resolutions introduced into the Legislature, at variance, each being convinced that the other is working secretly against him. It is becoming evident, from day to day, that the most powerful interests are seeking the control of Erie, and that legislative interference must be well considered or it will side with one party or the other, without adequate reflection, as to the respective claims of each. It is said that the minutes of the Executive Committee of "Erie," last Spring, show that $90,000 were spent at Albany "to prevent legislation unfavorable to the interests of the company," and that it was disbursed on account of a requisition from the then Central for that amount, which was used, together with the money of the latter, in influencing legislation favorable to both.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company.

Wall-street was considerably excited, yesterday, in regard to the affairs of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, an investigation which has been ordered by Congress. It is currently reported that $1,600,000 were spent by the company, about a year since, to influence Congress in favor of a subsidy. That this amount was paid out of the coffers of the company in greenbacks, and that it was done through a Mr. Irwan, formerly an agent of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company in San Francisco, but more recently its attorney in Washington; that this gentleman has since departed from the vicinity of Washington, and is no longer where he may be called upon to testify by Congress. The price of Pacific Mail stock yesterday dropped about four per cent., owing to the general feeling of the street that subsequent legislation might be unfavorable, as well as in regard to reports from Aspinwall that the wharves and property destroyed there by the recent storm were of a value which had not been at all approximated by the tenor of recent dispatches.

The Bethlehem Murder Case.

Bethlehem, Penn., Feb. 24.—The jury in the Monroe-Snyder murder case rendered a verdict this morning that the deceased came to his death by an effusion of blood on the brain, the result of injuries caused by some person or persons unknown. It is supposed that Mr. Snyder, after leaving the depot, started for home, reaching the bridge over the creek after nine o'clock, where he was attacked by a party who had followed or were lying in wait for him, and before he could defend himself, that he was struck with a bludgeon or sand-bag, producing instant death, and that the body was then thrown over the side of the bridge, after which the murderer crossed over a low wall at the end of the bridge into a pig-pen, and, walking back through the snow to where the body lay, robbed him, and, to make sure of death, stabbed him, but, as no blood flowed, it is evident that life was already extinct. The friends of the deceased offer a reward of $5,000, and the authorities $500, for the arrest and conviction of the guilty parties.

Life Insurance Management.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your comments on the management of mutual life insurance companies in this morning's paper are judicious and timely. Something could be done by legislation to protect the insured. There is no propriety in using up a large proportion of the premiums paid in pensions to agents and officers. Each company should be compelled to report annually to its shareholders and the Insurance Department, in detail, the amount paid or allowed to each agent during the year, naming him, and the salary and allowance or gifts paid to each officer and employe of the company. We should then know how much of our premiums went to the legitimate purpose of creating a fund to be returned at the expiration of the policy. Unless companies are vilely slandered, a great deal of their large incomes go to sustain people who do not earn their stipends.

ONE WHO PAYS.

Sentences in Hudson County Court, N. J.

Judge Randolph yesterday called up several prisoners, recently convicted in the Hudson County Quarter Sessions, for sentence. The negro, Joshua Green, convicted of an outrage on a white woman, was sentenced to the State Prison for five years. Lorenzo Smith, who went into a house in Harrison, tied a little girl whom he found alone to a chair, and compelled her, under threats of death, to tell him where $120, belonging to her father, was concealed, was sentenced to eight years. Cornelius Dailey, for highway robbery, got five years.

THE TURF.

The Meetings at Jerome Park, Long Branch, and Saratoga.

The preparations for the racing campaign in this vicinity have commenced, and the dates for the great meetings have been decided upon. The Maryland Jockey Club is to open the proceedings on May 27, and continue four days. Then the American Jockey Club will throw open the gates of Jerome Park on June 7, the second day coming on the 12th, the third on the 14th, the fourth on the 17th, the fifth on the 19th, and the sixth on the 21st of the same month. It will thus be seen that the club will occupy the space of fourteen days for its meeting. The Monmouth Park Association will hold its first meeting on July 4, 8, 9, 10 and 12. There will be an interval of three days' rest, and then the second meeting will begin, which will continue four days, ending on July 19. The sports at Saratoga are to begin on the 24th of July, the first meeting to continue five days, and the second six days. By the arrangement of the programme as above stated, the objectionable feature to the owners of stables, of jumping from Long Branch to Saratoga and back again to the Branch, as formerly, will be done away with. The most important subject that is at the present time occupying the attention of racing men are the stakes of the three local associations, which are to close on Saturday, March 1, and many speculations are made as to the number of entries each will receive. Of the American Jockey Club, the Hunter Stakes for 1874 is first on the list. This is a sweepstake for fillies, three years old, to be run at the Fall meeting; $100 entrance, half forfeit, and $1,000 added; a mile and three-quarters. This year there are twenty-four entries in the stake. The next stake is the Fordham Handicap Sweepstakes of $50 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared by the 20th May; with $500 added, and the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes. The distance is a mile and a quarter, and the race will be run on the first day of the coming meeting. Next is the Jockey Club Handicap Sweepstakes of $100 each, half forfeit, and $20 if declared by 20th May, with $1,000 added—the second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes. The distance is two miles, and the race will be run on the second day of the Spring meeting. The most important race is the Westchester Cup, two and a quarter miles, $50 entrance, half forfeit, and $1,500 added. The club has this year changed the conditions of this race and imposed penalties for winners of certain amounts. This will be the means of keeping out several of the best horses, which is to be regretted. Perhaps it is only intended as an experiment by the club, but we have not so many weight for age races that one can afford to reduce the number, and the general sentiment of the turfmen is that our cup races should remain as they were, without penalties.

The Monmouth Park Association has eight stakes to close on Saturday. These are the Hopeful Stakes for two-year-olds, half a mile, to be run on the second day of the first meeting; $50 each, play or pay, and $500 added, the second to receive $100, and the third $50 out of the stakes. The Monmouth Cup, two miles and a half, of $50 each, play or pay, and $1,500 added, to be run the second day of the first meeting. This will probably be a grand race, for doubtless Monarchist, Harry Bassett, and other good ones will meet on the occasion, and renew the struggle for superiority which created so much excitement last Fall. The July Stakes for two-year olds, three-quarters of a mile, is the third on the list. The race is to be run on the fourth day of the first meeting, the conditions being the same as the Hopeful Stakes, with the exception of the winner of the latter to carry five pounds penalty. The Grand Sweepstakes, four-mile heats, for all ages, is the most important of the lot. The value is $3,000, added to a sweepstakes of $150 each, play or pay, the second horse to receive $500 and the third $250 out of the stakes; the race to be run on the fourth day of the first meeting. We look for a large number of entries, and a magnificent struggle. The fifth stake is the Monmouth Sequel, for three-year olds, to be run on the fifth day of the first meeting, two miles. The entrance is $50 each, play or pay, and $800 added. The winner of the Jersey Derby to carry five pounds extra. The Thespian Stakes, for two-year olds, three-quarters of a mile, is to be run on the second day of the second meeting; $50 each, and $500 added. The Long Branch Stakes, for all ages, to carry 100 pounds, is to be run on the same day. The entrance is $30 each play or pay, and $500 is added. The distance is a mile and three-quarters. The August Stakes, for two-year olds, is the last on the list. The conditions are the same as the other two-year old stakes, but the distance is one mile. It is to be run on the fourth day of the second meeting. The prospects for a most interesting season are brighter than ever before, and if the champions of the turf keep well on their legs, we shall witness many stirring contests.

Lord & Taylor's Carpet Opening.

There was a grand carpet opening at the up-town dry-goods establishment of Lord & Taylor, corner of Broadway and Twentieth-street, yesterday. The firm have added this additional department to the new house, as well as a carpet show-window, in which was exhibited a beautiful Royal Wilton carpet, similar to the one manufactured for the President's reception room.

The carpet-room occupies the greater part of the third floor, and is stocked with a variety of rich and handsome rugs and carpets of elegant design and delicate workmanship. Many of those exhibited yesterday were very artistic in design. Among others were seen a splendid velvet carpet, having a sunrise on the Alps, for a back view, and in the foreground, on a massive pedestal, entwined with vines, roses, and rich leaves, rested an urn filled with beautiful flowers. There were, also, a splendid Moquette of delicate drab ground, relieved by bouquets and moss roses; a chocolate-colored Axminster, with occasional flowers, and various patterns of English Brussels combining, in tastefully disposed varieties, nearly every color of the rainbow. Turkish rugs of luxurious designs were hung upon the walls, and a miniature drawing-room, about twenty feet square, occupied one side of the carpet-room. It was covered by a splendid French Moquette carpet, and contained a set of rosewood furniture, covered with blue satin, and had a handsome table in the centre. Quite a large number of ladies and gentlemen attended the opening during the day, and were shown through by Mr. A. McKinstry, the manager. The ladies seemed particularly pleased with the show made, and examined the styles with much curiosity.

The Retention of the Bible in the Public Schools.

A meeting was held, last evening, at Emanuel Baptist Church, corner of Grand and Clinton streets, to advocate the retaining of the Bible in our public schools, Rev. Geo. Taylor, of the Willet-street Methodist Episcopal Church, presiding. The Chairman reviewed the circumstances which led the foreign element in our midst to object to the reading of a portion of the Bible in our schools. He was followed by Rev. Samuel Alman, who alleged that the Internationalists and Liberals, whose cry is "No God! No God!" are using their influence to aid the Roman Catholics in carrying out the total abolition of the Bible in all institutions of learning in this country.

Rev. Mr. White, of the Attorney-street Methodist Episcopal Church, next addressed the audience, after which eighteen delegates were appointed to attend the meeting of the National Convention, at which an amendment to the Constitution of the United States will be proposed, to the following effect: "That God be acknowledged as the Ruler of the universe and of all men." This convention will meet at Cooper's Union to-morrow.

Another Alarm at Niblo's.

Shortly after 9 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the tailor-store of Morris Baker, No. 136 Crosby-street; damage to stock $250. The building, owned by Larry Lynch, was damaged $500. The audience in Niblo's Theatre, hearing the alarm, became frightened, but were reassured by the stage manager coming forward and stating that the fire was in Crosby-street at a short distance from the theatre. No panic ensued, and the performance proceeded quietly.

Order of Æsculapius.

The ninth annual reunion of the Order of Æsculapius took place, last evening, at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. Rev. S. S. Laws opened the exercises with prayer, after which the following officers for the ensuing year were installed by Dr. Byron W. Pease: President, J. Wallace Mac Whinne, M. D.; Vice-Presidents, Ramon Amabile, M. D., and S. P. Hammond; Secretaries, George W. Tobias and R. W. St. Clair; Treasurer, J. J. A. O'Neill. Addresses were made by Dr. Mac Whinne, Dr. William Carr, and Dr. Ramon Amabile. Music and song concluded the entertainment.

State Charities Aid Association.

The annual meeting of this association will be held on Thursday evening, at the hall of Union League Club at 8 o'clock. Addresses are expected from Prof. Dwight, the President of the association; Dr. John Hall, Dr. Bellows, D. B. Eaton, Esq., and others.

The Wallkill Bank Defalcation.

Ex-Senator William Moffat Graham, President of the Wallkill National Bank, jointly indicted with Horten, the cashier, for embezzlement, was yesterday arrested on a bench warrant issued by Judge Blatchford, sitting in Circuit Court, bail being fixed at $60,000. Mr. Spencer, prisoner's counsel, asked the District Attorney to have the bail reduced, and the application will be decided upon to-day. Meantime Graham is in Ludlow-street Jail.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met yesterday; Alderman Clancey in the chair.

A resolution, asking the Senate to pass the bill now before that body, increasing the pay of the police, was amended so as to include the members of the Fire Department.

A bill of the Nassau Water Department against the city, amounting to $5,683 25, was sent in by the Controller, with a request that it be paid. Referred to the Finance Committee.

The Mayor transmitted to the board a copy of some resolutions passed by the Common Council of Rochester, requesting co-operation in the endeavor of the latter body to effect a repeal of the acts passed by the Legislature in the year 1871, known as the Commission bills, by which the "City of Rochester has been deprived of her chartered rights." The resolutions also "recognize in this act of special legislation for our city, (Rochester,) the beginning of an era of corruption and thievery, which, unless checked, must shortly entail upon all the cities of the State a grievous burden of taxation and debt."

The President of the Board of City Works sent in a statement of the names and salaries of the employes in that department for the years 1870, 1871, 1872, and 1873. The footing-up of the salaries during the several years, is as follows: 1870, $25,906 42; 1871, $33,608 25; 1872, $34,438 78; 1873, $23,729 21.

The Park Commissioners made their statement to the board, showing the amount of taxes and assessments chargeable against the City Parks for street openings and sewerage for the past year to be $22,008 08.

The Assistant Corporation Counsel submitted a draft of a bill repealing the act for opening Park-avenue from Bridge-street to Broadway, and providing for the opening of said avenue from Clinton-avenue to Broadway.

The Excise Commissioners submitted a statement of the names and salaries of the employes in that department. The number of employes, including counsel, whose salary is $2,500, is nine, and the aggregate of salaries is $11,938. The total amount received for licenses during the year 1872 was $118,900.

The Corporation Counsel submitted a draft of an ordinance to prevent the street-railroad companies from salting their tracks and sweeping the snow from the streets on the sidewalks. It proposes a fine of $250 for each offense committed in salting the tracks.

The Controller sent in a communication recommending that the Board direct the Corporation Counsel to prepare a bill to be brought before the Legislature, authorizing the issue of bonds to meet the deficiency of $943,351 54, in the fund appropriated for local improvements, due on old contracts for grading, paving, &c., which were not included in the estimate made by the Controller.

Referred to the Corporation Counsel, to report next Monday.

The Trinity Lectures.

The first of a series of lectures under the auspices of the Sunday-School Association of the Protestant Episcopal Church of New-York, was delivered last evening by Rev. S. T. Seymour, Dean and Professor of Ecclesiastical History of the General Theological Seminary, at Trinity Chapel, corner of Twenty-fifth-street and Broadway, on "The History of the English Bible." Rev. Noah Hunt Schenck, D. D., rector of St. Anne's Church, Brooklyn, was expected to have lectured on the same subject, but was prevented from attending by illness. The lecturer of the evening gave a highly instructive and interesting narrative of the various English translations of the Bible from those of Wyckliffe and Tyndall in the fourteenth century to the publication of the authorized edition issued in 1611 by permission of King James. He referred to the oppressive measures instituted with a view to prevent the propagation of a proper translation of the Bible by the Catholic ministry and the Government itself; but the spirit of zeal in the cause of Christ which initiated the movement for Christian reform triumphed over all obstacles, and the Word of God was now free as air. That spirit still lived to perpetuate and glorify God's divine work.

The Sheriff not Notified of the Stay of Proceedings in the Case of Stokes.

The Sheriff, up to the present time, has received no notice of a stay of proceedings having been granted in the case of Edward S. Stokes, who was condemned to be hanged on the 28th instant. And, inasmuch as the Sheriff can take no cognizance of any rumor that a stay has been granted, preparations are being made for the carrying out of the sentence. Deputy Sheriff Joel M. Stevens yesterday made out the invitations to the Judges, as required by law, to be present at the execution.

Mr. Dos Passos, of counsel for Stokes, upon being questioned as to the omission to serve the proper legal notification of the decision of Judge Davis granting a stay of proceedings, stated that they had been waiting for the making up of the record in the case, but that he would without fail serve the required notice upon the Sheriff to-day by noon.

The Murderer Foster.

Deputy Sheriffs Seebacher and Hanbury to-day assume charge of William Foster, condemned to suffer the penalty of the law on March 8. They have received orders from the Sheriff that one or the other of them shall be in constant attendance upon him until the morning of the execution, each to remain on watch for twelve hours out of each twenty-four. The petition for a commutation of the death sentence has been extensively signed throughout the City, and will shortly be presented to the Governor.

The March Term of the United States Circuit Court.

Among the cases on the criminal calander of the March term of the United States Circuit Court, which will open on the 12th prox., are the following: John W. Norton, Superintendent of Money Order Department of the Post-office, on a charge of embezzling $115,000; Geo. S. Dunning, stamp-clerk in the Sub-Treasury, embezzlement; Charles Mackay, mailing obscene literature; Leander and Byron Fox, same offense; Dr. Julian K. Julian, same offense; Beneni Howard, counterfeiting; Peter Keboe, dealing in counterfeit money; Woodhull, Claflin, and Blood, mailing obscene literature.

Burglary in Broadway.

On Sunday night, or early yesterday morning, the jewelry store of Herman Reinecke, No. 793 Broadway, was visited by burglars, who succeeded in forcing open a safe in the store and carrying off over $7,000 worth of watches and jewelry. The burglary was not discovered until Mr. Reinecke came to open the store for business yesterday. Capt. Byrnes, of the Fifteenth Precinct, has the matter under investigation, but no clue to the thieves or the property has been obtained.

Piles, or Hemorrhoidal Tumors.

Piles, internal, external, blind, bleeding, and itching, perfectly and permanently cured by "*absorption*," without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments. We say perfectly and permanently cured, and mean what we say. Every vestige of the disease is eradicated, and the parts placed in a natural, sound, and healthy condition. In a practice of twenty-one years we have not, to our knowledge, had a case of return. There is not the shadow of danger attending the cure; and we have never had an unpleasant symptom accompany or follow a cure. The health and comfort of body and mind are always improved. In proof of what we here state we can refer those suffering to hundreds of the best citizens of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Pittsburg, and whom we have treated and cured. W. A. McCANDLISS, M. D., & SON, No. 2,001 Arch-street, Philadelphia. At the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, this week and every fourth week hereafter.—*Advertisement.*

Rich, Pure, and Harmless.

Burnett's Florimel for the Handkerchief. For sale by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Kearney's Buchu for Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Bladder, &c. Try it. Depot No. 104 Duane-street.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, Five Cents.

Cure for Cough or Cold.—As soon as there is the slightest uneasiness of the chest, with difficulty of breathing, or indication of cough, take during the day a few "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES."

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Wedding and Ball Cards, Latest Paris Styles; Monograms, Badges, Orders of Dancing. JAS. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway.

Wedding Cards, Elegant Styles, at WM. EVERDELL'S SONS', No. 104 Fulton-st.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

HART—PORTER.—In this City, on Feb. 13, at the residence of the bride's sister, by Rev. J. McL. Quackenbush, Miss Eleanor M. Porter, of Waterbury, Conn., to Wm. C. Hart, of New-Britain, Conn.

HUBBS—McCORMICK.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 20, 1873, by Rev. F. H. Hare, Manly R. Hubbs to Miss Annie McCormick.

DIED.

BLATCHFORD.—At Bay Ridge, Long Island, on Monday morning, Feb. 24, Betsey H., widow of the late Samuel M. Blatchford, in the 78th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at Christ Church, Bay Ridge, on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 3 o'clock. The cars from Hamilton and Fulton ferries pass the church.

CAMPBELL.—On Monday, Feb. 24, Catherine L., widow of John D. Campbell, in the 74th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. [illegible] East 9th-st., on Tuesday, Feb. 25, at 2½ o'clock.

GORDON.—At Stapleton, Staten Island, on Saturday, 22d inst., Kate E., wife of R. W. Gordon, Jr., and daughter of the late John Montfort, Esq.

Funeral services from St. Paul's Memorial Church, Edgewater, Staten Island, on Tuesday, 25th inst., at 2 P. M.

HEDGE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, 23d inst., Emily, wife of Egbert Hedge.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 373 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn.

KIPP.—On Friday, Feb. 21, at Dundee, N. J., Peter P. Kipp, in the 51st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, on Tuesday, Feb. 25, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages in waiting at Clifton Depot on arrival of 10 o'clock train from New-York.

LEARY.—At sea, Feb. 11, on voyage from [illegible] to New-York, of congestion of the lungs, Daniel D. Leary, of this City, in the 34th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, (Mott and Prince sts.,) this morning, at 10 o'clock.

MORRIS.—At Morris, Otsego County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 12, Christine Kean Griffin, youngest child of J. Rutherfurd and Elizabeth Morris, aged 11 months and 21 days.

PAINE.—On Sunday, 23d inst., of scarlet fever, Alice Fay, eldest daughter of Augustus G. and Charlotte M. Paine, in the 9th year of her age.

Funeral will take place at the residence of her parents, No. 31 West 50th-st., on Tuesday morning, Feb. 25, at 11 o'clock.

☞ Boston and Portland papers please copy.

RICARDO.—At Hackensack, N. J., Feb. 22, Carrie B. Ricardo, in the 17th year of her age, daughter of the late Geo. Ricardo.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence at Hackensack, on Wednesday, 26th, at 2½ o'clock. Trains leave New-York, via Erie Railroad, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SCHENCK.—On the 24th inst., Cornelius C. Schenck, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 3 P. M., at the residence of his son-in-law, Franklin H. Kalbfleisch, No. 15 South Portland-avenue, Brooklyn.

SHELDON.—At No. 131 East 27th-st., Sunday, Feb. 23, of scarlet fever, Bertha Dell, infant daughter of W. E. and Hannah M. Sheldon, aged 3 years, 5 months, and 10 days.

SHELDON.—At No. 131 East 27th-st., Monday, Feb. 24, of scarlet fever, Marcy Edwina Mabel, daughter of W. E. and Hannah M. Sheldon, aged 5 years and 10 months.

STONE.—At Stonington, Conn., Feb. 24, Capt. Solomon B. Stone, in the 64th year of his age.

Funeral ceremonies will take place from his late residence at Stonington, on Tuesday, Feb. 25, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

VINTON.—Feb. 21, at his residence, Stamford, Conn., Brevet Major-Gen. David H. Vinton, U. S. A., aged 70 years.

Funeral services will be held in St. John's Church, Stamford, at 11:30 o'clock, on Tuesday, 25th inst. A train will leave the New-Haven Depot at 9:45 A. M.

☞ Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

WHITE.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, 23d inst., Emeline H., wife of Thomas R. White.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her husband, No. 103 East 12th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, 26th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia and Pittsburg papers please copy.

WHITESIDE.—On the 24th inst., Jennie, infant child of Andrew J. and Jennie Whiteside, aged 1 month and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the parents' residence, No. 432 West 35th-st., to-day at 1 o'clock.

WRIGHT.—At St. Johnland, Long Island, Feb. 22, in "The Old Man's Home," Ambrose Wright, in his 80th year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

A mass-meeting of the citizens of New-York in favor of a substantial reform of the City Government, and opposed to the provisions of the charter now pending before the Legislature, which do not promise to secure such a result, will be held at Cooper Institute on TUESDAY EVENING, the 25th inst., at 8 o'clock.

By order of the Committee.

JAMES M. BROWN.

THE BEST PAPER! TRY IT!!

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is the cheapest and best illustrated weekly paper published. Every number contains from ten to fifteen original engravings of new machinery, novel inventions, bridges, engineering works, architecture, improved farm implements, and every new discovery in chemistry. A year's numbers contain 832 pages and several hundred engravings. Thousands of volumes are preserved for binding and reference. The practical receipts are well worth ten times the subscription price. Terms, $3 a year by mail. Specimens sent free. May be had of all news-dealers.

PATENTS obtained on the best terms. Models of new inventions and sketches examined, and advice free. All patents are published in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN the week they issue. Send for pamphlet, 110 pages, containing laws and full directions for obtaining patents.

Address for the paper, or concerning patents, MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York. Branch Office, corner F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

ART SALE.

IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS belonging to Mr. Henry T. Chapman, Jr., now on exhibition free, day and evening, at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, to be sold by auction at the Clinton Hall sale-rooms, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 26 and 27, at 7½ o'clock. Among the paintings are choice examples by Verboeckhoven, Carand, Schaffeels, Perranli, Cal, Boddington, Damschroeder, Von Seben, Thayer, Stammel, Ziem, Thorn, Koek-koek, Meyer Von Bremen, Zimmerman, Church, S. R. Gifford, T. L. Smith, Durand, Wm. Hart, J. G. Brown, David Johnson, Doughty, Colman, &c., &c.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

AS A DUTY, I declare to the world,
That I had catarrh in its worst form;
It affected my eyes that I could not read,
Noises in my head that I could seldom sleep.

At times, tormented with racking pains in my head,
I was exceedingly nervous and melancholy;
I spent money with physicians to no purpose,
Until I commenced using Wolcott's Annihilator.

I used only six pint bottles, and am well,
And my faculties as good as any man's,
I was cured over four years ago.
Those who wish to see me can call at my place.

Ask for John Sweeney, No. 407 West 16th-st., City.
I have this day given this certificate
To Dr. Wolcott of 181 Chatham-square, Feb. 24, 1873.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, NEW-YORK CITY.

The Annual Dinner of the Association will take place at Delmonico's, 5th-av. and 14th-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, at 6½ o'clock. Presidents McCosh, of Princeton; Barnard, of Columbia; Crosby, of the New-York University; Noah Porter, of Yale, and other friends of higher education, are expected to be present.

Tickets may be had by medical men or others of Mr. T. L. CLACHER, *Medical Journal* Association Rooms, No. 107 East 28th-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

New scheme for 1873 now out. Prizes cashed, orders filled, information furnished. Highest rates paid for Spanish Bank Bills, Government Securities, &c., &c.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—Whole tickets, $25. Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, No. 10 Wall-st., Post-office Box No. 4,685, New-York.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WORKS

BY THE LATE

THOMAS GUTHRIE, D. D.

1. STUDIES OF CHARACTER from the Old Testament. First Series. Crown 8vo, cloth.. $1 50
2. STUDIES OF CHARACTER from the Old Testament. Second Series. Crown 8vo, cloth.. 1 50
3. OUR FATHER'S BUSINESS. Crown 8vo, cloth.... 1 50
4. OUT OF HARNESS. Sketches, Narrative and Descriptive. Crown 8vo, cloth.... 2 00
5. SPEAKING TO THE HEART; Or, Sermons for the People. Crown 8vo, cloth.... 1 50
6. SAVING KNOWLEDGE. Addressed to Young Men. By Thomas Guthrie, D. D., and W. G. Blaikie, D. D. Crown 8vo, cloth.. 1 50
7. THE ANGEL'S SONG. 18mo, cloth, curtain edges.... 75

"In the quiet, tender pathos which touches some of the purest emotions of the heart; in the power to make the common things around us illustrate and enforce some of the grand truths of revelation; in the appreciation of deeds of generosity and heroism; in the inculcation of high views of Christian life and duty, and in the application of the precious consolations of the Gospel, Dr. Guthrie's works have not often been surpassed in this generation."—*Patriot.*

"The books are their own witnesses; and, since the voice that used to charm and attract is now silenced, let us rejoice that the mind is not dimmed, nor the imagination quenched, nor the large heart contracted, nor the pen rusted, of him whose name they bear."—*Extract from a Notice in the London Weekly Review of some of his works after Dr. Guthrie had ceased to preach.*

GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS, PUBLISHERS, No. 416 Broome-st., New-York.

NOW READY, "STRAUSS' DANCE MUSIC," for violin and piano; price, $1; contains Strauss' best waltzes, polkas, &c., well arranged for these two instruments; Ditson & Co.'s "Gems of Strauss," (piano,) now in the fourteenth thousand. DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By Henry A. Daniels, M.D., 144 Lexington-av. Mailed for 25 cts.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The Sales at the Exchange yesterday, Feb. 24, were not of a very important character, and the attendance was very slim. Joseph McGuire, newsbroker, sold by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of C. C. Bigelow, referee, two lots of land, with partitions of two unfinished buildings thereon, comprising rear and party walls, two stories high, and two tiers of beams, each lot being 18.7 by 100; they were sold separately to the plaintiff in the action for $13,600 each. M. H. Ludlow & Co., by order of C. H. Whitbeck, referee, adjourned the Supreme Court sale of the premises known as No. 220 Chrystie-street, to Monday, March 24. Hugh N. Camp, by order of R. M. Harrison, referee, adjourned the Supreme Court sale of the premises situate on the west side of Lexington-avenue, forty-nine feet north of Fiftieth-street, to Monday, April 7.

For to-day a large number of auction sales are announced, embracing property of every description, located in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, the full particulars of which will be found in yesterday's paper.

Exchange Sales—Monday, Feb. 24.

NEW-YORK.

By Joseph McGuire.

2 lots, each 18.7x100.5, and unfinished buildings, s. s. 46th-st., 215.4 ft. w. of Broadway.....$24,000

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Feb. 21.

Beekman-st., w. s., 97 ft. n. of Mitchell-place, 19 ft. 6 in. by 90 ft.....$24,500
Centre-st., N. W., w. s., 35.3x84.....16,000
Greenwich-st., s. w. corner Jay-st., 25x55.....28,000
Hudson-st., s. s., 166 ft. w. of Avenue C, 25x100.3.....14,000
10th-st., n. s., 266.10 ft. w. of 6th-av., 15.8x98.9.....4,728
10th-st., n. s., 213.3 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18.2x98.9.....12,875
20th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x98.9.....18,200
45th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th-av., 100x100.5.....20,500
46th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x100.....8,000
51st-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x102.2.....3,500
57th-st., s. s., 125.4 ft. e. of Grand Boulevard, 25x100.5.....4,300

NO 2.

42d-st., n. s., about 325 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100; 42d-st., n. s., about 350 ft. w. of 4th-av., 100x100.....
125th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.11.....
125th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.....
125th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16.8x100.11.....
126th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.10.....
126th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x99.11.....
Nos. 8 Nicholas-av., s. s. corner of Hillebrant, th. s. 100.11, th. s. 101.10, th. w. 50, th. n. 100.11, th. w. 100, th. n. 50.10, th. n. 154.6.....

LEASE.

6th-av., No. 913, 3 years, per year.....$2,700

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE.

No. 3 West 34th-st., Nos. 5 and 11 East 41st-st.,
No. 13 West 47th-st., Nos. 6 and 14 East 48th-st.,
No. 17 West 49th-st., Nos. 1 and 15 East 53d-st.,
Nos. 29 and 43 West 56th-st., Nos. 6 and 70 West 57th-st.,
No. 1 East 42d-st.

Also, on 5th-av., near 44th, 49th, 50th, 57th, 62d, 65th, and 84th-sts.

First-class houses—"Some bargains."

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS B. S. HOUSES. 54th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 20x70. 81st-st., near 8th-av., fee, 21.8x75. 86th-st., near 8th-av., college lease. 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 20x53. 69th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 22x60. 66th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., 25x62. 44th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, PARTIALLY Furnished—The first-class well-built house, No. 61 Irving-place, near 18th-st.; house, four-story, high-stoop, brick, 20x60, with two-story extended dining-room; lot, 20x100. Price, $35,000; $15,000 on bond and mortgage; rent with parlor furniture, $4,000 per annum.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT BROWN-stone house on 54th-av., below 50th-st.; also, a first-class house 9th-av., s. e. corner 38th-st.; also, 50x200, with buildings, on 42d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

FIFTH-AV. BUILDING LOTS AT 59th, 60th, 65th, 64th, 62d, 67th and 73d sts.; also, lots near 44th, and on and near Madison-av., 62d to 72d sts. Some bargains.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 44TH-ST.—Well finished, most magnificently furnished and decorated, full-size dwelling, for sale, every cheap; also, medium-size house adjoining, unfurnished. Bargains.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
No. 11 Pine-st., and No. 226 5th-av.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 28 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; all convenience; possession May 1; will be sold at 12 o'clock, TUESDAY, Feb. 25, at the Exchange, No. 111 Broadway. (Trinity Building.) by
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED.—THREE-story and basement brown-stone front house, No. 207 West 42d-st., near 8th-av.; house built four years ago, and has just been put in complete order; painted, frescoed, &c. Apply after 2 P. M., at house, or of the owner; terms to suit. RANDALL, No. 554 8th-av.

A DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house, 21.11x50x100.5, in West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., south side, in fee, in complete order; price only $40,000.
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS IN NORTH Moore-st., near Hudson, lots 50 feet by 90 feet, will be sold cheap or sepaid house; terms easy. Apply to J. C. WILSON, printing office, No. 217 Fulton-st., between the hours of 9 and 12.

FIFTH-AV., 48TH-ST.—28 AND 20 FOOT houses: 5th-av., 50-ft., 26 and 19 foot houses; one corner; leaseholds. Some bargains.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
No. 11 Pine-st., and No. 226 5th-av.

FOR SALE—IN 21ST-ST., CLOSE TO BROADway, a large and elegant brown-stone house, with extra sized lot; very desirable, either for business or investment. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, EXTRA cheap, near 5th-av., on 41st, 51st, and 62d sts., each 21 feet; 43d-st., adjoining Broadway, 25-foot house; bargains.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

FOR SALE.—SEVERAL DWELLING-houses, with modern improvements; good order; between 4th and 2d avs., 4th to 60th-sts.; prices from $10,000 to $20,000. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th-av., near 13th-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 556 5TH-AV., AND NO. 81 Park-av., fitted up in the most elegant manner by Potter & Stymus; decorated by an Italian artist of rare ability; price very low; terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FIFTY-THIRD-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—EL-egant dwelling, 22x62, extension 25 feet; 5th-av. and Madison avs., superb houses, 21 to 25 feet front; prices reasonable. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

CORNER MADISON-AV. AND 53D-ST.—New stone dwelling, 21x80; also, house adjoining, 20x80; singly or together; bargains.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

FIFTY-SEVENTH-ST., NEAR BROAD-way, 75 by 100. Madison-av., 75 by 100; 5th-av., 91st., 100 by 125; 5th-av., 102d-st., 100 by 100; Boulevard, 72d-st., 100 by 100. "Bargains." V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., Nos. 11 Pine-st., and 226 5th-av.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND BASE-ment high-stoop brown-stone house in perfect order; all improvements; price low, and terms easy. Inquire on premises, No. 157 East 71st-st., between Park and Lexington avs.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, 47th st., near 8th-av., $35,000; 99th-st., near 6th-av., three-story, 25 feet wide, $25,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 81 Liispenard-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.—Two lots on south-east corner of Madison-av. and 86th-st. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FOUR DESIRABLE LOTS ON 9th-av., including the corner of 58th-st.
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone house, known as No. 220 West 58th-st., near Broadway; immediate possession. For particulars apply next door.

FOR SALE—PRIVATE DWELLINGS ON various streets and avenues; prices from $6,000 to $100,000. Last and permits upon application. L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d-av., Bible House.

LEASEHOLD FOR SALE.—GOELET LEASE—Splendid corner house on Madison-av. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine.

HOUSES FOR SALE—ON THE AV-enues and cross streets. F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 39 WEST 33D-ST.; EXCEL-lent location; house in elegant order. Inquire on premises, between 2 and 4 P. M. only.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

EXECUTRIX SALE.

First-class House and Lot,

NO. 44 PIERREPONT-ST.,

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS

The four-story brown-stone front house and lot No. 44 Pierrepont-st., with the lot in the rear on Montague-st., is offered for sale to close an estate. The house, which was built in the best manner, under the direction of Richard Upjohn, architect, is 25 feet 6 inches front by 80 feet in depth, fitting into the two-story extension. The lot on the rear is 26 by 100 feet. The neighborhood is first class and restricted against nuisances. We are authorized to refer to the following gentlemen as regards the desirability, &c., of this property: H. B. Claflin, Esq., No. 140 Church-st.; Samuel McLean, Esq., corner of Grand and Green sts.; Henry E. Pierrepont, Esq., No. 58 Broadway; Charles Dennis, Esq., President Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company. For full particulars and permits to see the premises, apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN.—A FOR-tune for an enterprising party with capital.—Brooklyn Hall and Market, in Adams-st., between Fulton-st. and Myrtle-av.; the market has eighty stands; the hall, the largest in the city, being 150x88 feet; ceiling, 25 feet; supper rooms adjoin; suitable for balls, lectures, meetings, armory, theatre, or any purpose needing spacious accommodation and central location. Apply to JOHN F. HENNESSY, No. 319 Bridge-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The handsome three-story residence, No. 29 3d-place, Brooklyn, thirty-four feet wide, (double); desirable in all respects; immediate possession if desired. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Administrator, on the premises, or No. 3 Broadway, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 12 M.

A MODERATE-PRICED HOUSE, EX-cellent location, for sale.—Three-story high-stoop brick house on Prospect-st., opposite Carroll Park, Brooklyn; 20½ 22x100 feet; convenient to cars and ferries. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New-York, from 10 to 12 A. M.

JERSEY CITY REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—VERY LOW—JERSEY CITY—One of the finest and most superb three-story high-stoop residences; all complete; beautifully located; near ferry; will sell extremely low.
O. H. PIERSON,
Auctioneer and Dealer in Real Estate,
No. 5 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

The beautiful country home of Chiddingstone, Chancellor Livingston Manor, upon the banks of the Hudson, near Tivoli, Dutchess County, N. Y. The mountain and river views from this place are unequaled. About eighty acres of improved land, upon which are native woods, a mansion house, (new,) of stone and brick, 53 by 50, French roof, water-tank, bath, &c.; also, large cottage, fourteen rooms, coach-house and stables, barns, sheds, &c.; ice-house, filled; machine and carpenter shops, all new and newly painted and all in perfect order. Also, private dock. The property well underdrained, the wells of water. No fever and ague here. Eight or ten trains each way daily. Churches and schools near. Stock and farming implements sold, if desired. Apply on the premises to T. S. CLARKSON, Tivoli, N. Y.

SUMMIT, CHATHAM, MADISON, NEW-JERSEY.

FOR SALE—Houses, villa sites, and farms.
TO RENT—Houses furnished and unfurnished.
FOR EXCHANGE—Several places for City property.
ARCHIBALD GRACIE,
Summit, near the station.

HOBBISTOWN and OTHER POINTS ON MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.

Improved and unimproved property for sale, rent, or exchange. HENRY TAYLOR, No. 115 Broadway, New-York; Morristown, over First National Bank. References—Samuel Sloan; Fuller, Lord & Co.; J. Carson Brevoort.

FOR SALE.—A MAGNIFICENT PLOT OF ground, only twenty minutes from New-York, containing 3,000 City lots, situated on Long Island. The same distance from the City Hall, New-York, as 125th-st. The property is bounded by three steam railroads. There are two lines of horse-cars running direct from the Williamsburg ferries to the property. The only five cents. The property is all high, dry, and healthy, elegantly situated, and is one of the finest parcels ever offered, either as an investment or for speculation. When the bridges and boulevard, which are now being built, shall be completed this property will quadruple in value. Terms very easy. For particulars apply to F. A. BATCHELDER, No. 4 Exchange-court, New-York City.

FOR SALE AT PRINCETON, N. J.—A choice and attractive residence in thorough repair, and containing all the modern improvements, convenient to the institutions, and suited in all respects for the residence of a genteel family. The plot of ground on which the dwelling stands is surrounded by an evergreen hedge, and contains two and one-quarter acres in lawn, fruit, garden, shrubberies, flower-plats, ornamental trees, and ten or twelve grape-vines of different kinds; stable, carriage-house, &c., &c. This place is offered for sale to relieve the owner, who is in poor health, from care. Price $16,500; one-half can remain on bond and mortgage if desired. For further particulars apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NYACK, ON HUDSON.—FOR SALE AT A bargain, a beautiful country seat of three acres of choice land, and a very handsome house, located close to bank, churches, and stores, and within eight minutes' walk of depot: the house is of stone, well arranged, containing nine bedrooms, exclusive of five servants' rooms, parlor, library, dining-room, study, billiard-room, kitchen, laundry, &c.; circumstances enable us to offer this elegant property very cheap.
F. G. & D. BROWN,
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, FOR Brooklyn house; fine residence; thirteen rooms; all modern conveniences, stable, carriage-house, &c.; one acre; five minutes from depot. Demarest, N. J., one hour from New-York on Northern Railroad. Also, good farm, 126 acres, Somerville, N. J., cultivated; good buildings.
Wyoming (N. J.) plots and lots for sale.
O. H. PIERSON,
Auctioneer and Dealer in Real Estate,
No. 5 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

FOR SALE—CHOICE TRACT—45 ACRES, OR 100 acres, adjoining Wyoming, N. J.; cheap, and on very easy terms, or close an estate; no place improving like Wyoming this new city, fifteen miles from New-York; four depots, two railroads.
Parties wanted to take two interests in twenty-two acres adjoining above; company just forming.
O. H. PIERSON,
Auctioneer and Dealer in Real Estate,
No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—MILL PROP-erty, with twenty-two acres of ground and substantial brick building, 80x40 feet, with sheds, &c., at Riverside, Conn., thirty-five miles from New-York City, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad, at the outlet of the Miamus River, (Cos Cop. Bridge,) on the Sound; good dock, and depth of water sufficient for any vessel; suitable for any manufacturing purpose. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, FOR Brooklyn, Jersey City, or Elizabeth house, choice farm, 75 acres, two and a half miles from Madison, N. J.; large dwelling, saw-mill, good water-power, splendid fruit land; quarter of a mile from Green Village P. O.
O. H. PIERSON,
Auctioneer and Dealer in Real Estate,
No. 5 Pine-st.

TIMBER LAND AND SAW MILL FOR Sale.—1,280 acres best quality; ten miles from Rutland, Vt.; consisting of spruce, hard maple, hemlock, and cedar; mill new, good house, stable, blacksmith-shop, &c.; would exchange for a small house and lot in or near New-York. For particulars inquire of SPAWN & BRYANT, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN ORANGE, N. J.—House, containing eleven rooms, and lot, 50x100; handsomely located on Essex, near Main-st., and only three minutes from railroad depot. For terms, &c., apply to AUGUSTUS P. McGRAW, No. 80 Wall-st., Rooms Nos. 11 and 12, or N. J. DEMAREST, Newark N. J.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY PLACE, A ten or eighty acres, on the Hudson River, at Scarborough, one mile below Sing Sing; large double brick house, 52x32; stable, gate-house, and other outbuildings; view very fine. Apply to EDWARD AUSTEN, No. 287 Pearl-st., or ROBERT H. BOORMAN, No. 81 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON STATEN Island, within thirty minutes of Wall-st., desirable residences, with fine view, and park attached; terms of sale easy; rents low. Further particulars at the office of the estate of ERNEST FIEDLER, No. 32 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—SHORT DISTANCE from depot, a fine residence and suitable outbuildings all in good order, with four, five or seven acres of land; neighborhood unexceptionable; street Macadamized and lighted with gas. Inquire of EDWARD AUSTEN, No. 287 Pearl-st.

RIVERSIDE, ON THE SOUND.—AT-tractive shore front residence; eleven rooms, modern improvements; near depot; extremely healthy; $2,000. Addrss J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

WALTER UNDERHILL, REAL ES-tate agent, YONKERS, N. Y.—All descriptions of Yonkers property for sale or rent; a very fine place for sale on the highest elevation; also a desirable property on Warburton-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

RESIDENCES IN DARIEN, STAM-ford, Norwalk, and New Canaan, Conn., for sale. Send price and style of house you are seeking, and receive a prompt and reliable reply. Address MELVILLE E. MEAD, south Norwalk, Conn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—STATEN Island—Fifty acres, choice location, with extensive ocean and land views; would exchange for improved City property. Apply to
S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 15 East 26th-st.

RESIDENCE AT WESTPORT, CONN.—Double house of seventeen rooms, good cellar, good water, abundance of fruit, fine shade and water-view, convenient to depot. Land adjoining for sale. Address Mrs. C. SANFORD.

FOR SALE—TWO VERY VALUABLE farms near Sing Sing; splendid river and inland views; contents 160 and 118 acres. Reference, GEO. D. ARTHUR & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY.—(Specialty.) Great variety property to rent, furnished and unfurnished, sell and exchange. Call for rent catalogue. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau-st.

GREENWICH, CONN.—MODERN HOUSE, eleven rooms, and grounds; pleasant location; near depot; cheap, and easy terms. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.

FOR SALE—WESTFIELD, N. J., FARM 20 acres; high ground; good buildings, implements, stock, &c. Apply at No. 2 Bowling-slip, City.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MUNN, Auctioneer, sale-room, No. 36 Chambers and No. 77 Reade streets.

BY ALLEN S. MINER & BROTHERS, TUESDAY, FEB. 25,
At 10½ o'clock, at the residence,
NO. 106 WEST 27TH-ST. SECOND DOOR FROM 6TH-AV.
MORTGAGE SALE.

Handsome household furniture, all of which was made to order, and but little used, comprising as follows, viz.: Brussels carpets, gilt frame pier and mantle mirrors, lace curtains, carved black-walnut suite in crimson plush, rich carved rose-wood étagère, bronze chandeliers, rose-wood centre table, oil paintings, fine engravings, carved black-walnut bed-room furniture, all suits, best curled hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, bedding in variety, clocks and mantle ornaments, stair carpets, oil-cloths, black-walnut dining-room suite, crockery, glass-ware, &c., &c.

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—By virtue of a judgment of the Supreme Court, in an action wherein WILLET PARRY is plaintiff and SYLVANUS S. COZZENS and others are defendants, the undersigned as referee will sell at public auction on SATURDAY, March 1, 1873, at 12 M., at the United States Hotel in Newburg, N. Y., all that hotel property known as the Parry House, (water-power, cottage, barn, &c., included,) situated on the west bank of the Hudson River, at Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y., a few rods south of Cozzens' West Point Hotel. The house contains seventy (70) sleeping rooms, and has been open during the seasons of 1871 and 1872. It is splendidly situated, in full view of the river and falls; it has water on every floor, and spring water on two floors; two stone cellar, dining-room 45 feet by 34 feet, parlor 29 feet by 34 feet, piazza 250 feet long. Terms of sale easy. For further particulars inquire of WILLET PARRY, Highland Falls, N. Y.

R. C. COLEMAN, Referee.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ESTATE OF RICHARD F. CARMAN, Deceased.

175 LOTS,

INCLUDING VACANT LOTS, VILLAS, DWELLING HOUSES, AND AN ELEGANT HOTEL, SITUATE ON THE

BOULEVARD,

150TH, 151ST, 152D, AND 153D STS., 10TH AND 12TH AVS.; ALSO,

VALUABLE WATER GRANTS

ON THE HUDSON RIVER, BETWEEN 151ST AND 153D STS. ALSO, IMPROVED PROPERTY ON BEAVER AND WEST 31ST STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on

THURSDAY, Feb 27, 1873,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF R. CARMAN COMBES AND JOSEPH P. DONNEL, ESQS., EXECUTORS, the following described Real Estate, viz.:

126 LOTS,

comprising the two entire blocks bounded by the BOULEVARD, 12TH-AV., 151ST, 152D AND 153D STS.

On the westerly end of the block bounded by 152d and 153d sts. is a large and substantially-built brick hotel, known as the RIVERSIDE HOUSE.

It has an extensive view of the HUDSON RIVER,

and is one of the best located hotel sites in the City of New-York, having all the advantages of a Summer resort, and being only thirty-five minutes from Desbrosses street by Elevated and Hudson River Railroads.

There are also on these two blocks thirteen BEAUTIFUL VILLAS,

well built, many of them having water and gas introduced, and stables attached.

ALSO,

VALUABLE WATER GRANTS on the HUDSON RIVER, BETWEEN 151ST AND 153D STS.

TWELVE LOTS ON 10TH-AV., 152D AND 153D STS. On the 10-av. lots are ten three-story brick houses.

TWENTY LOTS BOUNDED BY 10TH-AV., 151ST AND 152D STS. On this property there are three frame cottages.

TWO LOTS ON 10TH-AV., BETWEEN 153D AND 154TH STS., with frame buildings thereon.

HOUSE AND LOT NORTH SIDE 150TH-ST., 100 FEET EAST OF 10TH-AV.

WEST 31ST-ST.

BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., brick buildings, NOS. 146, 148, AND 150.

FOUR-STORY BRICK STORES, NOS. 34 AND 46 BEAVER-ST.

The above-described property is most eligibly located, being in the immediate line of improvements. This sale, which will be

PEREMPTORY,

affords a most desirable opportunity to capitalists for safe and

PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

SEVENTY PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE FOR ONE, THREE, OR FIVE YEARS.

Map at office of auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., or at office of

DE WITT, LOCKMAN & KIP, ATTORNEYS, NO. 88 NASSAU-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

By order of James A. H. Cornell and Theophilus A. Brouwer, executors of James Boorum, deceased.

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY,

CORNER OF

LIBERTY AND NASSAU STS.,

HOUSE AND LOT

NO. 18 WEST 39TH-ST.,

AND

LOTS CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 98TH-STREET.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction TUESDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors above named, the five-story brick building and lots south-west corner of Nassau and Liberty sts.,

OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE.

The four-story brown-stone-front house and lot No. 18 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

The four lots south-east corner of 4th-av. and 98th-st.

Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 7 Pine-st.

JESS. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON THURSDAY, FEB. 27, at 12 o'clock, at auction, at the Exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, opposite the Court-house, by order of the Executors, the ENTIRE ESTATE of SAMUEL SMITH, Deceased, Consisting of STORES, HOUSES, AND LOTS, located on Fulton, Smith, and Livingston sts., in the immediate vicinity of the City Hall and Court-house.

FULTON-STREET.—South-west corner of Smith-st., three superb vacant lots; grand location for a bank or public building of any kind, or for stores.

The splendid four-story brown-stone mansion formerly occupied by Judge Smith, situated on Smith-st., between Fulton and Livingston sts.

Nos. 171, 172, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, and 189 LIVINGSTON-STREET.—Ten very desirable three-story, basement, subcellar brick houses.

No. 185 LIVINGSTON-STREET.—Three-story, basement, subcellar, and attic brown-stone house.

Nos. 31 AND 33 SMITH-STREET.—Two two-story, basement, subcellar, and attic brick houses.

Nos. 11, 13, 15, AND 20 GALLATIN-PLACE.—Four three-story, basement, and subcellar brown-stone houses.

Nos. 366, 368, 370, 372, AND 374 FULTON-STREET.—Three splendid four-story stores.

SMITH-STREET, BETWEEN FULTON AND LIVINGSTON STREETS.—Three very desirable lots.

Terms easy.

Maps will be ready for distribution on and after Thursday, Feb. 20, at No. 399 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 21 Park-row, New-York. For further particulars apply to Executors, at the Smith Mansion, No. 16 Smith-st., Brooklyn, JESS. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park-row, New-York, or of Messrs. TEN BROOCK & VAN ORDEN, Proctors, No. 167 Greenwich-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE

OF

HOUSE AND SIX LOTS

ON

125TH AND 126TH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of Pres't R. Sherman, Esq., Referee:

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.—Three lots on the north side, commencing 160 feet east of 5th-av.; on these lots is a two-story French roof brick house, about 45x45 feet; lots each 25x100 feet.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET.—Three lots on the south side, immediately in the rear of 125th-st. lots, each 25x100 feet.

LAWRENCE SLOSSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 35 William-st.
Maps at office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSES AND LOTS, NOS. 364 AND 366 PEARL-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Samuel T. Valentine and Charles Griffin, Esqs., executors of estate of Timothy H. Burger, deceased:

PEARL-STREET.—The lots of land, together with the two brick buildings thereon, situate on the easterly side of Pearl-st., between Cherry and Oak sts., and known as Nos. 364 and 366 Pearl-st., being about 34.4 front by 122 feet on south line, and 110 feet on north line. The fixtures in store No. 364 are sold with the property.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 207TH AND 207TH STS., AT AUCTION, BEING PART OF THE "DYCKMAN ESTATE."

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway;

TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTH-STREET.—Six lots, north side of 206th-st., 100 feet east of 10th-av.; each 25x100 feet.

TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTH-STREET.—Six lots, south side of 207th-st., immediately in the rear of the 206th-st. lots; each 25x100 feet; 207th-st. is 100 feet wide.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, SOUTH-EAST CORNER BROOME AND MANGIN STS., AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

BROOME-STREET.—The lot of land, together with the three-story frame and brick houses thereon, situate on the south-east corner of Broome and Mangin sts., No. 17 Broome-st. and No. 12 Mangin-st. Lot 26x75 feet.

Maps at office of auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 337 WEST 50-ST., AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST FIFTIETH-STREET.—The three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone-front house and lot, situate on the north side of West 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., No. 337; house about 45 feet deep, contains modern improvements, and in good order; lot 19.8x100.5 feet.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, ON 10TH-av., and West 40th-st., at auction.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

TENTH-AVENUE.—The three lots, together with the brick buildings thereon, situate on the easterly side of 10th-av., commencing 40.6 ft. north of West 39th-st.; each 24.8x100 feet.

WEST FORTIETH-STREET.—One lot, south side of West 40th-st., 77.6 feet east of 10th-av.; lot 22.6x74.1 feet.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE,

IN PARTITION.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

NO. 147 WEST 29TH-ST., LOT OF LAND, WITH BRICK STABLES.

Also,

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT INWOOD, IN THE TWELFTH WARD.

JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1873,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of

NATHANIEL JARVIS, JR., ESQ., REFEREE,

No. 147 West 29th-st., 282.7 feet east of 7th-av.—The lot of land with the brick stables.

Also, valuable property at Inwood, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York.

Four lots of land, south-west corner of Hudson-av. and C-st., each lot 25x100 feet.

One plot of ground between 214th and 215th sts., 12th and 14th avs., containing 4713-1000 acres. On this plot is a large two-story and basement brick mansion, carriage house, stable, ice house, and other out-buildings. The property is well located, commanding a fine view of the Hudson, and in a neighborhood that is increasing in value daily.

The attention of capitalists and real estate dealers is called to the proposed sale of the Thompson estate. The property is very desirable for investment, being on the line of the new boulevards, and in the immediate vicinity of the new National Parade Ground.

For maps and full particulars inquire at the office of auctioneer, No. 23 Pine-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

UNION-PLACE AND 19TH-ST., COR-NER, 53X150 FEET, TO LEASE FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS, SUITABLE FOR A THEATRE, PIANO, OR SEWING-MACHINE WAREROOM, OR FOR ANY LARGE BUILDING OF THE KIND.

P. C. & D. BROWN,
NO. 90 BROADWAY, COR. WALL-ST.

TO LET OR LEASE.—FLOORS IN THE new building Nos. 17, 19, 21, and 23 Rose-st., well adapted for printers or manufacturing purposes requiring abundant light, with or without steam power. Apply to COCKERSHAUSEN BROS., No. 330 South-st., or J. T. PRESTON, No. 27 Rose-st.

OFFICES TO LET, IN BIBLE HOUSE, 4th-av., 9th and 10th sts. Desirable rooms, having steam heat, can be secured on second or third stories. Apply at Treasurer's Office of American Bible Society.

TO LET.—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEment of the handsome store No. 433 Broome-st., near Broadway. Apply to WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 58 Wall-st.

CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BARclay-sts., opposite new Post-office, stores and office to let. Inquire at Room No. 39, up-stairs, in the building.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A NUMBER OF HANDSOME FURnished and unfurnished houses, with fine grounds, at Fort Washington and Inwood to let, from $1,000 to $4,000.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 112 Broadway.

TO LET.—HOUSE, CORNER WEST HAMILton-square and 8th-st., Jersey City; all improvements; rent, $300. Apply to JOHN B. COLES, No. 54 William-st., New-York, or No. 233 Pavonia-av., Jersey City.

AT YONKERS—TEN UNFURNISHED and six furnished houses to let; also a number of places at all prices, for sale. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE ELEGANT four-story brown-stone house No. 32 West 51st-st.; terms very low, to a small family of adults. Apply to S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY AND BASEment brown-stone house, No. 115 East 39th-st. Inquire of EDWARD SILLIMAN, No. 80 Wall-st.

TO LET—DWELLING-HOUSE NO. 15 WEST 24th-st., partially furnished. Apply to W. H. ANTHON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—HOUSE NO. 28 West 33d-st. Apply to HENRY DRAPER, No. 112 Pearl-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY, OR HIRE WITH privilege of buying, a good house, eleven or twelve rooms, and not less than two acres of land; must be less than a mile from railroad station, and about an hour from New-York; New-York State preferred; price must be moderate. Apply to E. P. JOHNSON, No. 55 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE IN A RE-spectable neighborhood; rent about $800, or half a house in a good location, with owner preferred; references exchanged. Address C. F., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOR UNEXCEPTIONABLE tenants, house vicinity of Washington-square; also 8th-av., or between 29th and 40th sts., 5th and 6th avs. Send particulars to A. Journeay, 51

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

Abyssinia, Wed., Feb. 26 | Parthia, Wed., March 19.
Algeria, Wed., March 5 | Java, Wed., March 26.
Columbia, Wed., March 12 | Abyssinia, Wed., April 2.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $120, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage.....$30, currency

Passengers booked from Liverpool and Queenstown until all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Liverpool, London and other ports on the Continent.

Rate for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS FOR THE STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 9 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, 1873. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC.....SATURDAY, Mar. 1, at 2 P. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, Mar. 8, at 1 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Mar. 15, at 2 P. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Mar. 22, at 12 M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Mar. 29, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms amidSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeon and stewardess on board. No second cabin.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; (for sailings after 1st April, $100 gold.) steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for their friends in the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FRANCE, THOMSON.....Wednesday, Feb. 26, at 3 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE.....Wed'day, Mar. 5, at 9 A. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER.....Wed'day, Mar. 19, at 9 A. M.
GREECE, THOMAS.....Wednesday, Mar. 26, at 9 A. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER.....Saturday, March 8, at 12 M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage.....$75 and $85, currency
Steerage.....$25, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK.

ITALIA.....Wed., Feb. 26 | CALEDONIA, Wed., Mar. 5
EUROPA.....Sat., Mar. 1 | CALIFORNIA, Sat., Mar. 8

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from any railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, or America, as safely, speedily, economically, and cheaply as any other route or line. Tickets, drafts or certificates can be bought at lowest currency rates by applying at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

GERMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Mar. 1, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Mar. 8, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS....Saturday, Mar. 15, 7 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP....Saturday, Mar. 22, 12 M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Thursday, Mar. 27, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Mar. 29, 2 P. M.

And every SATURDAY and THURSDAY from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $75 and $80, gold, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $40 gold.

STEERAGE to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 23 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. CRAGHAN, No. 202 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 86 South Market-st., Chicago.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. PRICE.....Feb. 26, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN.....Mar. 5, at 10 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Mar. 12, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. WEIR.....Mar. 19, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Mar. 26, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....April 2, at 9 A. M.

And from Pier No. 20, foot of Canal-st.,
Steerage passage to Queenstown (Cork Harbor) or Liverpool, $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway, (Basement.)

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.

CARRYING PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO

ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day before.

March 1, 1873—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. S. P. CROWELL, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 3 P. M., connecting at Aspinwall with steamer at Panama with the steamer COSTA RICA, Capt. LAFFERS, touching at Acapulco and San Diego, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departure of 30th connects at Panama with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1873, for Japan and China. Rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

P. B. BABY, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

NEVADA.....Saturday, March 8
VILLE DE PARIS....SUMMONT.Saturday, March 22
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE.Saturday, April 5
PEREIRE.....DARRAS.Saturday, April 19

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by the English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, VENEZUELA, WEST INDIES, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's first-class iron steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) with the mails, as under:

From the steam-ship CLARIDA, Capt. BAILEY, for Turks Island, Kingston, (Jamaica,) and Savanilla, will be dispatched on the 26th inst.

The steam-ship ST. THOMAS, Capt. DRAKEFORD, for Port-au-Prince, Curacoa, Maguyra, and Puerto Cabello will be dispatched on the 28th inst.

Loading berth, Pier No. 12, N. R. For freight or passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 West-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....Feb. 23
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM.....March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.....April 23

These splendid steamers sail on regular days, and call at St. Thomas. Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodations, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an inability of command speech, by which they are exposed in various parts of Europe. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Tri-weekly Line. TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY. Sailing from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. The side-wheel steam-ships

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Feb. 25.
GEORGIA, Capt. HOLMES, Feb. 27.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODRUFF, March 1.

Extra Steamers will sail as soon as loaded.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina railroads to all points South, South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

For freight, apply to E. R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through freight, apply to

ARENTZ D. HARELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway, corner Thomas-st., New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BURLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 25, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Feb. 27, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

RUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, March 1, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 1, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

RED BALL LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS,

RATES OF PASSAGE REDUCED.

NEW-YORK TO DEMERARA.

Calling at St. Thomas and Barbadoes to land mails and passengers. These first-class, full-powered iron steamers are intended to sail from Pier No. 18 East River, as follows:

LAGOS, Cawanth.....Feb.—
MALLORY, Spence.....Saturday, Mar. 15

AND EVERY THREE WEEKS THEREAFTER.

These steamers are specially adapted to tropical service, have large state-rooms, bath-rooms and superior ventilation, and take only first-class passengers. A limited amount of cargo will be taken.

For freight or passage apply to
E. E. MORGAN'SSONS, 70 South-st., N. Y.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana and Mexico),..Feb. 27
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only).....March 6
CLEOPATRA, (Havana only).....March 13
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico).March 20

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING NOV. 21, 1872.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot, 42d-st. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven, 7:05, 8:05 (Ex.,) 11:35 A. M.; 12:22 (Ex.,) 3:05 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, 5:30, 8:05 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:05, 8:05 (Ex.,) 9:05, 11:35 A. M.; 12:22 (Ex.,) 3:05 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, 5:30, 8:05 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.,) P. M.

For Milford and Stratford, 7:05, 11:35 A. M.; 3:55, 4:35, and 5:30 P. M.

For Fairfield, Southport, and Westport, 7:05, 9:05, 11:35 A. M., 4:35, and 5:30 P. M.

For South Norwalk, 7:05, 8:05 (Ex.,) 9:05, 11:35 A. M.; 12:22 (Ex.,) 3:05 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35 (Ex.,) 5:30, 6:35, 8:05 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Darien, 7:05, 9:05, 11:35 A. M.; 3:55, 4:35, 5:30, and 6:35 P. M.

For Stamford, 7:05, 8:05 (Ex.,) 9:05, 10:05, 11:35 A. M.; 12:22 (Ex.,) 2:23, 3:05 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35 (Ex.,) 4:53, 5:30, 6:03, 6:35, 7:05, 8:05 (Ex.,) stopping at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M., stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

For Greenwich and intermediate stations, 7:05, 9:05, 10:05, 11:35 A. M.; 2:23, 3:55, 4:35, 5:30, 6:03, 6:35, 7:23 P. M.

Sunday mail-train leaves Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., New-York, at 7:05 P. M., for Boston, via Spring-field Branch, stopping at New-Rochelle, Port Chester, Stamford, South Norwalk, and Bridgeport, and at 9:10 P. M., for Boston via Shore Line, stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

CONNECTING TRAINS.

For Boston, via Springfield, 8:05 A. M.; 3:05 and 8:05 P. M.

For Boston, via Shore Line, 12:23, 9:10 P. M.

For Hartford and Springfield, 8:05 A. M.; 12:23, 3:05, and 8:05 P. M.

For Newport, R. I., 8:05 A. M.

For Northampton River Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 12:23 P. M. to Greenfield; 3:05 P. M. to Montreal and White Mountains.

For Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 12:23 P. M.

For Shore Line Railway, at 8:05 A. M. to Norwich and Providence, 12:23, 3:05 to New-London and Norwich, and 9:10 P. M. to Boston, Ex.

For Connecticut Valley Railroad, 8:05 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.

For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 12:23 P. M. to Northampton and Williamsburg.

For New-Haven, Middletown, and Willimantic Railroad. (Air-line,) 8:05 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.

For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.

For Harlem Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3:05 P. M., and 4:35 P. M. to Waterbury.

For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:05, 8:05, and 9:05 A. M.; 12:23 and 4:35 P. M.

For Shepaug Valley Railroad, via Danbury and Norwalk R. R., 8:05 A. M. and 4:35 P. M.

For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M.; 12:23, 4:35, and 5:30 P. M.

Commodious sleeping-cars attached to 8:05 and 9:10 P. M. trains, and also to Sunday Mail trains on either line. Drawing-room cars attached to the 8:05 A. M., 12:23, and 3:05 P. M. trains.

Passengers can procure tickets to any point reached over this road at the Grand Central Depot, corner 42d-st. and 4th-av.; also at the offices of the New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; and by leaving suitable notice can have their baggage called for and checked from residence to destination.

JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't N. Y. & N. H. Div.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 11:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 5:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:45, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 8:30, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:50, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 8:30, 9, 10 A. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M. Sunday, and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 6:50 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:30, 6:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6 and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 3:40, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 8 A. M., 3:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 1:05 P. M., daily; 10:14 A. M. and 6:34 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:54, 10:12 P. M.; Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 2:40, 5:20, 10:14, 11:54, 11:54 A. M., 2:14, 3:54, 6:04, 8:42 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:50, 11:04 A. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 225, 485, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 6 Battery-place.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Allentown Line to the West.—Passenger and Freight Depot in New-York, foot of Liberty-st.—Winter Arrangement—Commencing Dec. 16, 1872, leave New-York as follows:

6 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.
8 A. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Williamsport; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West; connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverley, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.
11 M.—Way-train for Somerville.
12:30 P. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.
3:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.
4 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Manch Chunk; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—For Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and Chicago.
6 and 6:45 P. M.—For Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—For Easton. (Emigrant)—For Easton.
8 and 11:3 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:15, 7:45, 8, 8:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:15, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9:30, 11:30 P. M. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30, 10, 11 A. M., 4:15, 5:30, 6:30, 7, 8, 9:30, 11:30 P. M.

R. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
E. B. HALSTED, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Passenger depots foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 11:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 11:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 11:30 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, Stockholm, Snuffstown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Huntsboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:40 A. M., 2:10 P. M.; Middletown, 8, 8:55 A. M., 3:37, 6:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:30 A. M., 2, 4:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:25, 7:37, 9, 11:23 A. M., 3:37, 4:05, 6:05, 10:30 P. M.; Paterson, 7:43, 8:47, 7:55, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 3:57, 4:26, 7:15, 11:13 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M., 1:30, 5:30, 6:30, 8:35 P. M., and 12:50 A. M.

MONTCLAIR DIVISION.

Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montcoair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, 5:30 P. M. Arrive, 8 and 9:10 A. M., 4:10 P. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.

C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.

WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Trains will leave James slip as follows. (Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes earlier.)

8:30 A. M.—Greenport Mail.
10:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway trains.
3 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains. (Through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express.
5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.
6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway Accommodation.

All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York, and at Mineola with Hempstead.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW WINTER LINE BY STEAMBOATS AND RAILROAD,

To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and all the towns along the CONNECTICUT VALLEY, connecting at Saybrook, with the new Valley Railroad. The steamers consist of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and CITY OF WHITE STATE; one of which leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) daily (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

The cars of the Valley road run alongside of the boats at Saybrook.

Passengers are not subjected to the annoyance and danger of getting to and from 42d-st., nor to expensive hack-hire, nor a LONG WALK, to reach the cars at Saybrook.

The boats and cars on this route are first-class. PASSENGERS and FREIGHT taken as low AS BY ANY OTHER LINE WHATEVER.

WM. H. GOODSPEED' Vice-President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT.—The steamers EMPIRE STATE and OLD COLONY, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-street, daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M. Tickets sold to principal points in New-England, the White Mountains, and Provinces.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.

—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains north and east at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS

on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ART SALE,

One of the most magnificent collections of high-class

OIL-PAINTINGS

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS COUNTRY,

including the best and latest works of Verboeckhoven, Meyer Von Bremen, Berenger, Hue, Savini, Haselaer Castiglione, Carl Rubner, Van Schendel, Coumans, Accard, Guardabassi, Seignac, Richomme, Thirion, Freyer, Gondin, Sans, Pascutti, Burgers, Haag, Pecrus, Teunen, and many others, and of

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL,

James M. Hart, Casilear, Shattuck, Wm. Hart, J. G. Brown, Whittredge, E. L. Henry, Heade, Tait, Cropsey, Colman, Sonntag, Chapin, and others, forming the most magnificent collection ever offered at public sale. The above are all guaranteed, are now on exhibition and will be positively sold without reserve on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Feb. 27 and 28, at 12 o'clock,

At the Gallery, No. 60 Liberty-st.
EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMBE.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday, Feb. 25, at 11 o'clock, within their store, 300 bales Manilla, Sisal, and Jute. Also, within their store, Messina Oranges and Lemons, cargo J. E. Holbrook; can be examined on Pier No. 3 East River. Immediately after, Messina Oranges and Lemons, balance cargo Arietta, and can be examined on Pier No. 7 East River. Immediately after, Palermo Oranges and Lemons, cargo Escort, and can be examined on Pier No. 10 East River; 123 Boxes Malta Oranges.

ART AUCTION.

By ROBERT SOMERVILLE, No. 82 5th-av., auctioneers, Kruseman Van Elten's collection of over 100 fine oil-paintings will be sold at the Somerville Gallery, on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, March 3 and 4.

Now on exhibition free.

JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell 90,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL, at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR POSTAL CARDS.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until THURSDAY, the 27th day of February, 1873, for furnishing Unstamped Postal Cards, for and during a period of four years, commencing on the first day of May, 1873.

SIZE AND QUALITY OF CARD.

The cards will be three by five and one-eighth (3x5¼) inches in size, made from "bond paper" stock, (cotton and linen mixed,) tub-sized, the fibre beaten out long, worked together in a solid sheet without pasting, and suitably calendered on both sides for printing and writing in ink or pencil. The cardboard must weigh six (6) pounds per thousand (1,000) cards, and each card, at the option of the Postmaster-General, must bear a water-mark from water-mark rolls to be furnished by the Government.

PRINTING, DIES, PLATES, &c.

The cards will be surface-printed on one side only from hardened steel-plates made from a die the property of the Government. Two forms of plates for thirty-six (36) cards each will be furnished to the contractor, mounted to the height of ordinary printing type on metal blocks, spaced accurately, to cut the size of the cards, ready for the press: said plates to be kept in repair and renewed at the cost of the contractor.

The Department reserves the right to cause the design, die, rolls, plates, color, and water-mark of the card to be changed whenever the public interest may be subserved thereby; and the contractor shall furnish, without extra charge, new designs, dies, rolls, plates, colors, and water-marks, equal in every respect to those supplied by the Government, to be furnished within a reasonable time, at the contractor's cost, subject to the approval of the Postmaster-General. And it is expressly understood that all dies, rolls, plates, and water-mark rolls, once or used at any time during the existence of the contract, shall be the absolute property of the United States, and shall be delivered in good working order to the Postmaster-General, or his authorized agent, whenever demanded.

NUMBER OF CARDS FIRST YEAR.

The estimated number of cards required for the first year is one hundred million, (100,000,000,) but the contractor must furnish all that may be called for without reference to this estimate, be the same more or less.

BUILDING, SECURITY FROM FIRE AND THEFT.

The cards will be required to be manufactured in a fire-proof building, and in separate apartments, distinct from those in which any other work is done by the contractor; and when finished must be placed in a fire and burglar-proof safe or vault, to be specially provided for that purpose, and said apartments and safe or vault shall, at all times, be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department.

PACKING.

The cards must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, (25,) and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound on the edges and corners with cotton or linen cloth glued on; each box to contain not less than five hundred cards; the boxes to be wrapped and securely fastened in strong manilla paper, and sealed so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to Postmasters. When four thousand (4,000) or more cards are required to fill the order of a Postmaster, the pasteboard or straw boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron. Solid cases and packages shall be addressed by the contractor under the direction of an agent of the Department. Wooden cases containing the cards, to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing.

DELIVERY.

At the time the contract takes effect the contractor shall have on hand, ready for delivery, not less than five million (5,000,000) cards, and shall, from and after that date, deliver with all reasonable dispatch, packed, addressed, and labeled as aforesaid, such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of Postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post-office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the Post-office in the city or town where the contractor does business; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General; the cost of delivery, as well as the expense of packing, water-proofing, storing, addressing, and labeling, to be paid by the contractor.

The Department shall have the right to require of the contractor, at the expiration of the contract, or at any time during its existence, to furnish an extra quantity of cards not exceeding a supply for three (3) months.

INSPECTION — AGENT OF THE DEPARTMENT.

An agent of the Department will have supervision of the manufacture, storage, and issue of the cards, who shall at all times have full and free access to the apartments, safes, and vaults where the cards are manufactured and stored, for the purpose of inspecting the same, and whose duty it will be to require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed; and the contractor shall furnish him and his clerks suitable office and desk room at the place of manufacture, for the transaction of the business of his agency, without cost to the United States.

The contractor, his employes, and agents shall conform to such regulations

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 24.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock. Mr. Edmunds called up his resolution directing the Attorney-General to obtain certain information about the operations of the Bankrupt law, and it was agreed to.

BILLS PASSED.

The calendar was taken up and the following bills passed:

Granting the right of way to the Walla Walla and Columbia River Railroad Company.

For the relief of B. F. Speedy.

To remove disabilities of D. C. De Jarnette, of Virginia.

To confirm the title of William Marvin to 7,000 acres of land in Florida.

For the relief of S. S. Potter.

SENATOR GORDON.

Mr. Hill, of Georgia, presented the credentials of Gen. Gordon, Senator-elect from Georgia.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE BILL.

On motion of Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, the Agricultural College bill was taken up.

Mr. Windom, of Minnesota, moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Public Lands, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of devoting the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to the equalization of soldiers' bounties. This bill, as it came from the House, proposed, he said, to dispose of, forever, one-half of the public lands, and would, in effect, pledge the Government to these colleges for the sum of $1,000,000, and he did not think the country could afford that.

Mr. Windom afterwards modified his motion by striking out the instructions as to the equalization of bounties.

THE CALDWELL CASE.

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, rose to a question of privilege, and moved to lay the pending bill on the table, for the purpose of considering the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections on the Caldwell case.

Mr. Logan moved to postpone the Caldwell case until to-morrow.

This brought on considerable debate, involving the question whether the report would not fail if postponed till the extra session. The question was taken on Mr. Morton's motion to lay the pending bill on the table for the purpose of taking up the Caldwell case, and it was decided in the negative by a vote of yeas 22, nays 32.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE BILL.

The Senate proceeded with the consideration of the Agricultural College bill.

After debate, Mr. Windom's motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Public Lands was lost—yeas 17, nays 30.

In the debate, Messrs. Conkling, Morton, Sherman, and Casserly strongly opposed the bill.

Mr. Morton said it was evident that the bill was to pass, and predicted that its passage, like the passage of the Fugitive Slave law and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, would leave behind it a feeling that absolute injustice had been done—an element that must in its nature fester.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, offered an amendment providing that Congress may at any time alter, amend, or repeal the act, and that nothing contained in it shall be construed to mean that the disposition which it makes of the public lands shall be permanent. Lost.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the Senate took a recess till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. West, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported adversely the House bill for the relief of States and Territories for issues of bonds to aid in preserving the Union.

Mr. Ransom, of North Carolina, from the Committee on Disabilities, reported a bill to remove the political disabilities of David Coleman, of North Carolina, and it was passed.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE BILL RESUMED.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Agricultural bill, the question being on Mr. Sherman's amendment, offered before the recess to-day.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, said that if the bill was amended in any way, it would have to go back to the House, and might fail to pass again this session, for want of time.

Mr. Thurman said the argument of Mr. Morrill seemed to be, that this bill, however imperfect it might be, must not be amended, lest it should fail to pass this session. What great necessity was there for its passage at this session? It was not a bill on which the fate of the Republic depended, or the failure of which would endanger the public safety.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New-Jersey, would not say that the fate of the Republic depended upon this bill, but he would say that the interests of the Republic were deeply concerned in the passage of the bill.

Mr. Tipton, of Nebraska, argued in favor of devoting a portion of the proceeds of the public lands appropriated by this bill to the support of common schools in the District of Columbia and in the Southern States.

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, and other Senators claimed that the bill was not drawn so as to guard the rights of the colored people, and Mr. Windom, of Minnesota, said it would build up aristocratic colleges, from which the colored pupils would be excluded.

Mr. Tipton read a document signed by Frederick Douglass, George T. Downing, J. M. Langston, and other colored men, complaining that the Republican Party had not carried out the principles of the Philadelphia platform. He said that the colored people were given husks and stones, instead of bread.

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, again spoke of the injustice done to the people of the District of Columbia by excluding them from all the benefits of this bill.

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, said there was a great deal of fuss made about a very small matter. The whole endowment fund for a college in each State would not exceed $30,000 per annum, which every one knew was a ridiculously small proportion of the expenses of a great institution of learning.

The debate had not concluded at the hour of going to press.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Under the call of States for bills for reference, some bills were presented, but very few, as there is no possibility of their being acted upon.

A resolution to pay $1,500 to Harry Scott, for expenses in presenting his claim to a seat from the Fourth District of Louisiana, was adopted.

THE FISHERIES.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President reminding Congress of that portion of his annual message which recommended legislation to bring into operation the articles of the Treaty of Washington of May 8, 1871, relative to the fisheries and other matters touching the relations of the United States with the British North American possessions, and calling attention urgently to the importance of that legislation.

Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, asked to have the message considered now and the Fishery bill taken up.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

Mr. Sawyer, of Wisconsin, who has charge of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, declined to yield, and the House proceeded with that bill.

On motion of Mr. Lynch, of Maine, an item of $50,000 was inserted for the harbors of Washington and Georgetown, D. C.

On motion of Mr. Hereford, of West Virginia, an item of $25,000 was inserted for the Great Kanawha River, West Virginia.

On motion of Mr. Merriam, of New-York, an item of $5,000 was inserted for the removal of a sand bar at the mouth of Black River, New-York.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, of Illinois, the item for the Illinois River was increased from $50,000 to $100,000.

On motion of Mr. McKee, of Mississippi, an item of $40,000 was inserted for the Yazoo River, Mississippi.

CREDIT MOBILIER—IMPEACHMENT.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, interrupted the consideration of the bill, and, as a question of privilege, presented the report of the Judiciary Committee in the matter of impeachment, arising out of the report of the Credit Mobilier Committee.

The report sets forth that the only two impeachable officers involved in the matter are the Vice-President of the United States, and Mr. James Brooks, in the capacity of Government director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The latter having long since ceased to be such officer the case against him had been considered no further. The report then cites the facts and circumstances in the case of Mr. Colfax. Assuming the facts as alleged to be all proved, several questions of law presented themselves to the committee, among them, whether an officer can be impeached except for acts done, or alleged to be done, while in office. The committee had not been able to find any instance of impeachment where the accusation was not in relation to an act done or alleged to be done while the officer was in office. It had always been considered material that the articles should allege in substance that, being such an officer and while in the exercise of the duties of the office, the accused committed acts of alleged inculpation. It appeared evident to the committee that the proceedings of impeachment were intended by the Constitution to be wholly remedial and not punitive. Except so far as the penalty of deprivation of office, &c., the remedial proceedings of impeachment should only be applied to high crimes and misdemeanors committed while in office, and which affect the officer in the discharge of his duty as such. Whatever might be the effect of these acts on the officer as a man, the proceeding of impeachment touched the office only and the qualification for the office, and not the man himself.

The report criticises the view enunciated by the Poland Committee, drawing an analogy between the proceeding of impeachment and that of expulsion, and asserts that no authority can be found for such a doctrine. An expelled member may be re-elected, but an impeached officer can never be restored to office. But even the power of expulsion for an act committed before the election of a member was not within the constitutional power of the House. Less still could an officer be impeached for something done by him before he was in the office. The English case of John Wilkes, cited by the Credit Mobilier Committee as authority for the proposition that a member could be expelled for acts done before he was a member, could not properly be cited for that purpose, for if anything was settled in the Wilkes case, it was that such act of expulsion was contrary to the liberties of the Commons of England, and the offensive record was afterward expunged from the Journal of the House of Commons. Besides, the several acts for which Wilkes was expelled were done after the election to that same session of Parliament. The case of O. B. Matteson, of New-York, cited by the Credit Mobilier in the same connection, furnished no precedent whatever, because the resolution of expulsion for acts done by him in the preceding Congress had been laid on the table.

The committee is of the opinion, therefore, that the right of representation is the right of the constituency, not of the representative, and so long as he did nothing disorderly, or which rendered him unfit to be in the House, the House had no right or legal constitutional jurisdiction or power to expel. The committee argues, therefore, that both the impeaching power and the power of expulsion are remedial only, and not punitive, and comes to the conclusion that so far as receiving and holding an interest in the Credit Mobilier stock is concerned, there is nothing in the testimony submitted which would warrant the impeachment of the Vice-President. The committee, therefore, ask to be discharged from further consideration of the subject.

The report is signed by all the members of the committee, except Mr. Potter, of New-York; Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, and Mr. Goodrich, of New-York, all of whom, however, concur in the recommendation that the committee be discharged.

Mr. Potter, of New-York, presented a minority report, which was also read. He does not admit the correctness of the committee's finding, that a man cannot be impeached or expelled for acts done before he was in office. He regards the question as unsettled and doubtful, but concludes that under existing circumstances, where impeachment could not be followed by trial, the decision of the House in support of the power to impeach or expel would only be the determination of an abstract question. He did not feel so justified in holding that Congress had the power of impeachment, as to make him feel willing to recommend impeachment at a time when an impeachment could not be tried. He thought the matter could now only be left to public opinion.

Mr. Goodrich, of New-York, submitted his views why he dissented from the report of the majority. He denied the doctrine that an officer cannot be impeached or expelled for acts done before he was in office. He believed that precedents for his position could be found, but even if they could not be, he was prepared to make one, and plant it broad and deep in the history of the country, for its purity and safety in the future.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, then moved that the resolution referring the matter to the committee be laid on the table.

Mr. Poland, of Vermont, desired to move a recommittal to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Cox, of New-York, suggested that, if recommitted, all of the report referring to the expulsion of members should be struck out as irrelevant.

Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts—That is the proper motion.

Mr. Butler replied to Mr. Cox in defense of the report, claiming that that part of it was not irrelevant, but was referred to in the report of the Poland Committee.

Mr. Banks—It is a most unworthy act to undertake to commit the House to the atrocious doctrines of that report, brought before the House unexpectedly and without an opportunity being given to discuss it. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Butler—To that I answer—

Mr. Banks—I object to debate unless you withdraw your motion to lay on the table. Give us the right to discuss the motion to recommit and withdraw your motion to lay on the table.

Mr. Butler—Perhaps I may.

Mr. Banks—If the gentleman withdraws his motion to lay on the table, I am sure the House will hear him at any length he may desire.

Mr. Butler subsequently withdrew the motion to lay on the table, and moved to postpone the subject till Monday. Agreed to—yeas 134, nays 70.

RIVERS AND HARBORS RESUMED.

The House resumed the consideration of the River Appropriation bill.

Mr. Hanks, of Arkansas, moved to insert an item of $50,000 for the White and St. Francis Rivers, Arkansas. Agreed to—yeas 102, nays 67.

On motion of Mr. Sawyer, of Wisconsin, amendments were agreed to as follows: Inserting an item of $60,000 for the channel of the Delaware River at Fort Mifflin Bar. Reducing from $100,000 to $50,000 the item for the channel of the Delaware River at the Horse-shoe Shoals. Appropriating $15,000 for removing the sand bar at Salem Harbor, Mass. Increasing the appropriation for the surveys, examinations, and contingencies from $100,000 to $125,000.

The appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi River, between the mouth of the Missouri and the mouth of the Ohio, was increased from $100,000 to $250,000.

Mr. Sawyer, of Wisconsin, who had charge of the bill, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill, except the third section, which provides for surveys and examinations.

The question was taken on Mr. Sawyer's motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill with all the amendments, but omitting the third section, and it was agreed to—yeas 145, nays 45.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, moved to suspend the rules and take up the President's Message of to-day, and the Fishery bill to carry out the provisions of the Washington Treaty. Agreed to—195 yeas to 44 nays.

Mr. Banks then yielded to Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, who reported the Deficiency bill, which was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making the duty on macaroni or vermicelli thirty-five per cent. ad valorem.

Mr. Banks then moved to suspend the rules and take up the Fishery bill, having first accepted an amendment offered by Mr. Buffinton, of Massachusetts, providing that the act shall not take effect till the 1st of January, 1873, and shall not apply to any articles therein mentioned which shall be held in bond on that day by the custom officers of the United States.

The motion was agreed to, and the previous question seconded. The House then, at 5½, took a recess till 7½.

EVENING SESSION.

The House took up the Fishery bill.

THE FISHERY DEBATE.

Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, who reported it, opened the debate in its favor. It was a bill to give effect in part to the provisions of the Washington Treaty. He gave a history of the fishery question from the colonial to the present time, and said that as on the part of England and the Dominion of Canada everything incumbent upon them under the treaty had been performed, it was now the duty of the United States to carry out its part of the agreement.

Mr. Conger, of Michigan, opposed the bill, in the interest of the lake fisheries. The Canadian fishermen were allowed to sell their fish in the American markets on an equality with American fishermen, while the latter had to pay large duties on their seines, gilly-nets, cordage, &c. The result would be that the American fishermen could be undersold in their own markets.

Mr. Willard, of Vermont, also opposed the bill.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, opposed the bill. It seemed to him a mere mockery of legislation that at night, after a hard day's work, one hour was given to the discussion of a bill involving more money than the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, and which threw open all the great lakes to the competing rivalry of England. The great lakes were to become British seas, and Perry's victory would go for naught. There never was such an abandonment of American interests. He knew that the President and his Secretary of State had come to Congress to urge the passage of this bill, but the time would come when the President would be sorry for that. The assumption that the American Government was bound by the treaty to pass such a bill was a false assumption. Under this bill all the waters of the United States would be open to the British carrying trade for goods in bond, and the Government would have to keep up a preventive service over 6,000 miles of Custom-house lines to prevent smuggling. They could not hurt Massachusetts fishermen to any extent, for if they did not catch fish they could make shoes; but he spoke for the men on the great lakes, whose commerce would be destroyed by these provisions. If he thought that the President was bound to carry out these provisions he would not raise his voice against them; but the twenty-second article of the treaty expressly provided that the American Government might or might not carry them out, as it pleased. The people who made this treaty had left the people on the Canadian frontier, on the Great Lakes, and on the Atlantic border, and the revenues of the country, at entire loose ends, just because they had not looked to the interest of the people.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, also opposed the bill, and then Mr. Banks said that in order to break the solemnity of the occasion, he would yield two minutes to the gentleman from New-York, Mr. Cox. [Laughter.]

Mr. Cox said he had never believed very much in the Washington Treaty, about which there had been so much bragging, but since the speeches of the gentlemen from Michigan and Massachusetts, (Messrs. Conger and Butler,) he began to think better of it. The members on his side of the House were ready to welcome any system of policy that would cheapen codfish and mackerel.

Mr. Banks closed the discussion, and replied to the arguments against the bill. He looked forward to a great increase of trade as a result of these provisions of the treaty—such an increase as had followed the Reciprocity treaty. As to his colleagues (Mr. Butler's) complaint that it was a mockery of legislation to give but an hour's discussion to this bill, he reminded the House that that gentleman had interloped for an hour and a half on the business of the House without right, to discuss a question affecting the honor of the men who have stood highest in the affections of the people, and to condemn them; ending his report, which consumed an hour and a half, with a motion to lay the resolution on the table. There was no mockery in that, but his colleague regarded this a mockery.

Mr. Butler—"All right; my time will come." [Laughter.]

Mr. Banks—As to the losses to our fishermen for allowing the free importation of fish free of duty, I desire to say that I do not take upon myself the responsibility of this legislation. I was not in favor of the treaty. If I had had a vote on it, I would have voted against it.

Mr. Conger—Vote against it now.

Mr. Banks—And I say the people of the country, who do not like the treaty, will look to those by whom and through whom it was brought upon the country, and hold them responsible. "Never shake thy gory locks at me; thou canst not say I did it." [Laughter.]

The debate being closed, Mr. Butler moved to suspend the rules and prolong the discussion half an hour. He thought that half an hour would do him to answer that stuff. [Laughter.]

The rules were not suspended, the vote being 80 to 49, which was not two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. Conger moved to lay the bill on the table, which was negatived.

The bill was then passed: Yeas 145, nays 30. It is as follows:

A bill to carry into effect the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed in the City of Washington the 8th day of May, 1871, relating to the fisheries. &c.

That whenever the President of the United States shall receive satisfactory evidence that the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, the Parliament of Canada and the Legislature of Prince Edward's Island have passed laws on their part to give full effect to the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed at the City of Washington on the 8th day of May, 1871, as contained in articles 18 to 25 inclusive and article 30 of said treaty, he is hereby authorized to issue his proclamation declaring that he has such evidence, and thereupon from the date of such proclamation, and so long as the said articles 18 to 25 inclusive, and article 30 of said treaty shall remain in force. According to the term and condition of article 33 of said treaty, all fish-oil and fish of all kinds, except fish of the inland lakes and of the rivers falling into them, and except fish preserved in oil being the produce of the fisheries of the Dominion of Canada or of Prince Edward's Island, shall be admitted into the United States free of duty.

SEC. 2. That whenever the colony of Newfoundland shall give its consent to the application of the stipulations and provisions of the said articles 18 to 25 of said treaty, inclusive, to that colony, and the Legislature thereof, and the Imperial Parliament shall pass the necessary laws for that purpose, the above-enumerated articles, being the produce of the fisheries of Newfoundland, shall be admitted into the United States free of duty from and after the date of proclamation by the President of the United States declaring that he has satisfactory evidence that the said colony of Newfoundland has consented in a due and proper manner to have the provisions of said articles 18 to 25 inclusive of the said treaty extended to it, and to allow the United States the full benefit of all the stipulations therein contained, and shall be so admitted free of duty so long as the said articles 18 to 25 inclusive, and article 30 of said treaty shall remain in force, according to the terms and conditions of article 33 of said treaty.

SEC. 3. That from the date of the President's proclamation, authorized by the first section of this act, and so long as the articles 18 to 25 inclusive, and article 30 of said treaty shall remain in force according to the terms and conditions of article 33 of said treaty, all goods, wares, and merchandise arriving at the ports of New-York, Boston, and Portland, and any other ports in the United States, which have been or may from time to time be specially designated by the President of the United States and destined for Her Britannic Majesty's possessions in North America, may be entered at the proper Custom-house and conveyed in transit without the payment of duties through the territory of the United States, under such rules, regulations, and conditions for the protection of the revenue as the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time prescribe, and under like rules, regulations, and conditions, goods, wares, and merchandise may be conveyed in transit without the payment of duties from such possessions through the territory of the United States for export from the said ports of the United States.

SEC. 4. That from the date of the President's proclamation, authorized by the first section of this act, and so long as articles 18 to 25, inclusive, and article 30, of said treaty, shall remain in force, according to the terms and conditions of article 33, of said treaty, all subjects of Her Britannic Majesty may carry in British vessels without payment of duty, goods, wares, or merchandise, from one part or place within the territory of the United States, upon the St. Lawrence, the great lakes, and the rivers connecting the same, to another port or place within the territory of the United States, as aforesaid, provided that a portion of such transportation is made through the Dominion of Canada, by land carriage, and in bond, under such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon between the Government of Her Britannic Majesty and the Government of the United States; and provided further that the President of the United States may, by proclamation, suspend the right of carrying provided for by this section, in case the Dominion of Canada should at any time deprive the citizens of the United States of the use of the canals in the said Dominion on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion, as provided in article 27 of said treaty; and provided further, that, in case any export or other duty continues to be levied after the 16th day of June, 1872, on lumber or timber of any kind cut on that portion of the American territory in the State of Maine watered by the river St. John and its tributaries, and floated down that river to the sea, when the same is shipped to the United States from the Province of New-Brunswick; that then and in that case the President of the United States may, by proclamation, suspend all rights of carrying provided for in this section, for such period as such export or other duty may be levied.

SEC. 5. This act shall not take effect until the 1st day of July, 1873, and shall not apply to any article of merchandise therein mentioned which shall be held in bond on that day by the customs-officers of the United States.

NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then, at 9½ o'clock, took up the Senate amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill, the first one of importance being a provision that no officer on the retired list of the navy shall be employed on active duty except in time of war, and that officers on the retired list after forty years' service, or on attaining the age of sixty-two years, &c., shall be entitled to seventy-five per cent. of the sea pay of their grade.

The amendment was concurred in.

The debate had not concluded at the hour of going to press.

The Chicago and Northern Pacific Air-Line Railway.

Chicago is about to grapple with the resource of a new, vast territory that has not yet paid it tribute. The project has assumed a definite shape, and is nothing less than the construction of an air-line railway to Duluth. It was some months ago that the project was first agitated among New-York capitalists and railroad men. A glance at a railroad map showed that the Northern Pacific Road had not been properly provided for in respect to an eastern terminus, as long as Chicago had been left out of consideration. The necessity for a road which should traverse the country between Chicago and Duluth was readily seen. Some time since, a party of New-York gentlemen, who had given financial encouragement to the proposed new road, went to Chicago, accompanied with surveyors and engineers. The right of way, as far as the State of Wisconsin is concerned, was determined upon and purchased, and work was begun immediately. The company has been formed in this City, with a capital stock of $10,000,000, and an additional $10,000,000 in bonds. The officers are as follows: George E. White, formerly President of the Western Union Road, President; George M. Graves, formerly a director of the Erie Road, Vice-President; John C. Barnes, Treasurer; H. A. Warren, Secretary; Nelson Luddington, Chicago; J. R. Young, Chicago, and James L. Anthony, New-York, a gentleman largely interested in railway operations, Directors. After the formation of the company a number of Chicago parties became interested in the proposed new railroad and invested largely.

The route through the State of Wisconsin has been determined, and already about forty-five miles of road is graded, ten of which is in operation. The road at present starts from Richmond, on the Wisconsin State line, and the grading operations have reached Jefferson. It will thence extend to Portage City, crossing the Wisconsin River, the Yellowstone, thence continue through Nealsville and Neenah, and afterward proceed in a due north-westerly direction to Duluth. The course to pursue in constructing the Illinois portion of the line has not yet been decided upon. The name of the new line has been decided upon, and, as its course indicates, will be called the Chicago and Northern Pacific Air-Line Railway. It will indeed be virtually an extension of the Northern Pacific Road, making Chicago the eastern terminus.

Methodist Revivals—Difference of Opinion Among the Brethren.

The Methodist preachers met yesterday at No. 811 Broadway, Rev. J. S. Porter presiding. The subject under discussion was, "The best means of promoting revivals in religion."

Rev. Mr. Goss thought that in revivals, philosophy was as much required as anything else. Many looked more to the result than the cause, and perceived more with their eyes, than minds. There are hundreds of thousands wallowing in the filth of sin, and, if properly preached to, they could be reached, as of old. He said that at the last meeting Mr. Corbett had spoken eloquently, and had charged that ministers did not preach as formerly, did not preach of the terrors of God's law and the thunderbolts of God's justice, so as to make men quake and quail.

Mr. Corbett interrupted the speaker and asserted that he had not so spoken. This interruption caused the Chairman to insist upon all personalities being stopped, and that the discussion be conducted with a good grace.

Mr. Goss said he took notes of Mr. Corbett's remarks at the time, and spoke accordingly. The fears of men were not affected now as of old. If Brother Corbett's remarks provoked smiles, any such appeals would be useless; for if the terrors of hell, depicted by a preacher, draw only smiles from the hearers, appeals to less enlightened persons must be made in another way. A thief detected stealing a purse in a car is not affected by the information that he will go to hell; but if he is warned of the penitentiary it may have some effect. The proper plan is to preach the truth, and in such a manner as to excite a love for it. Great revivals only occur after great calamities; for then the people's minds are susceptible of impressive teachings.

Mr. Corbett said it was the duty of the Christian minister to preach the terrors of the law, and a part of his teaching should be the after punishment.

Rev. Mr. Buckley, of Brooklyn, thought it would be a good thing to have a formula for revivals after the plan of a medical pharmacopœia, which gave prescriptions for all diseases; but, without a proper diagnosis, it would be dangerous to apply powerful remedies. There were far more persons benefited by going voluntarily to church than by being led there. The manner of promoting a true revival to religion was very important. In churches where there are godly pastors, converts are and can be made. The most talented man might fail to produce a revival, while the most trivial cause might bring one about. The question is how to make men know they are sinners; but he, the speaker, did not think that the use of the words "hell and damnation" would do it, as the words had become too common, and had lost their power.

After remarks from other speakers, the meeting adjourned.

Arrest for Black-Mailing.

For several weeks past Mrs. Cecilia Slater, a reputable lady residing with her husband and family at No. 327 East Fifteenth-street, has received several letters signed "T," purporting to come from a man who was desirous of seeing her alone, and who begged her to appoint an interview. Mrs. Slater showed her husband the letters, and he informed Capt. Tynan, of the Eighteenth Precinct, who advised Mrs. Slater to write to "T," asking him to call at her residence on Saturday last. She did so, and Joseph McLaughlin, a handsome and well-dressed young man, who now gives his residence as No. 50½ East Houston-street, called. He was shown into the front parlor, where Mrs. Slater was. Detective Leahey was ensconced behind a curtain in the room. McLaughlin told a pitiable story about a former servant girl of Mrs. Slater's whom he alleged had an abortion produced on her while in Mrs. Slater's house, and was now in poor circumstances. He made no demand for any money, but informed Mrs. Slater that he would call to see her on yesterday. He did so, and after saying that the servant girl was about being married, intimated that she wanted $25 to buy some furniture. Mrs. Slater said, "Do you want me to give you $25?" "Well, yes," said McLaughlin, "I think I can avoid exposure for $25." Mrs. Slater then gave McLaughlin $25, which had been marked by her husband. No sooner did McLaughlin pocket the money than Detective Leahey stepped from his place of concealment and arrested him for black-mailing. He was locked up in the Twenty-second-street Station-house, and will be arraigned at Essex Market Court this morning.

The Anti-Charter Meeting To-Night.

The mass meeting, called by the Committee of Seventy, to afford expression to the sentiments of citizens opposed to the provisions of the charter now pending before the Legislature, occurs at the Cooper Institute at 8 o'clock this evening. Mr. James M. Brown will preside, but the usual list of vice-presidents and secretaries will be dispensed with. The speakers will include Prof. Theo. W. Dwight, ex-Judge Emott, and Messrs. Joseph H. Choate, Jackson S. Schultz, Oswald Ottendorfer, and Edward Salomon. The arguments of the speakers, it is understood, will be directed chiefly in favor of amendments vesting the right of appointment in the Mayor and holding the Municipal elections in the Spring instead of with the general election.

The Williamson-Malmquist Shooting.

Yesterday Dr. Hugh Williamson, who a short time since was shot by Gustave F. Malmquist, was able to leave Bellevue Hospital for the first time. He was taken to the Yorkville Police Court, where he entered a complaint against Malmquist, whom he charged with having shot him, Malmquist making a similar complaint against Dr. Williamson. The two were held in $2,000 bail each for examination, but Malmquist's surety not being present, he was remanded. Williamson desired to compromise matters with Malmquist, but the latter refused, and insisted on having the matter pressed to a final decision.

THE HASTINGS DISASTER.

Death of the Conductor—Result of the Post Mortem—Two Wives Claim the Body.

S. D. Cummings, the conductor of the Poughkeepsie train, who was severely injured at the time of the collision, which occurred on Tuesday last, at Hastings, on the Hudson River Railroad, died yesterday morning at 8½, at St John's Hospital, Yonkers, where he was taken immediately after the accident. It was supposed by the physicians in attendance upon him that he would have recovered from the effects of the injuries he had received, and it was not until Sunday afternoon that it was discovered that he was suffering from severe internal injuries.

A post-mortem examination was made by Drs. Pooley and Balch, which showed that five of the ribs of the left side were fractured, the fourth and fifth in two places, and that the pericardium and pleura were punctured by them, and that death was the result of these internal, and not of the external injuries.

Coroner Merles, who was at once telegraphed to, arrived at the hospital during the afternoon, and impaneled a jury of twelve, who viewed the body, after which a permit was granted for its removal by the undertaker, Charles Quick, of Yonkers, who received orders from Mr. Tousey, the Superintendent of the railroad, to furnish all that was required for a respectable interment. The body, it is said, will be taken to Connecticut for burial in the course of to-day.

Cummings was attended from the date of the accident until Saturday last by a woman whom all supposed to be his wife, but on that day another claimant appeared at the hospital during visiting hours, and, upon asking to see him, was shown into the room where he lay. She approached the bed, by the side of which the other woman was sitting, and kissed him, when Cummings looked up and exclaimed: 'For God's sake get out of here; you will ruin me." She then went out of the room and explained to the doctors that she was Cummings' lawful wife. Whereupon the other woman was called out also. A scene was the consequence. The doctors being unable to decide which was the wife and which not, took the only course left open, and forbid either of them to remain. No more was seen of them until yesterday morning, when they both went to Yonkers, and on inquiring at the hospital found that Cummings was dead. The lady who had appeared only on the Saturday previous, conscious of her rights, started to the undertaker's to give orders for the funeral, when she was overtaken by the other, who shook her fist in her face, and claimed her right to take charge of the body, saying that, although she had not been married to him, yet she had looked after him for the past twelve months, but the other having certain documents to show establishing her claims, got the best of the encounter, and retired from the wordy contest. It appears that Cummings had separated from his real wife last March, and she went to her home in Boston, from which place she came to Yonkers on reading an account of the accident. It is said by her that Cummings, previous to his marriage with her, had been divorced from his first wife, who resides now in Rhode Island, and who has charge of the children, the result of that marriage, but who has not, as yet, appeared on the scene, although it was rumored in Yonkers yesterday, that she had also arrived at the depot and departed again on hearing of Cummings' decease.

Mr. Reynolds, the station-master, emphatically denies the statement made by Burgess, the fireman of engine No. 45, that Tuesday was the first day since last November that they had backed down the up-track to the turn-table. He says, on the contrary, that it was invariably the case for this to be done. He is borne out in his statement by the conductor of the Yonkers special train.

A great deal of dissatisfaction is felt in Yonkers at the result of the inquest last week, and it is said a more thorough and searching investigation will be held on this occasion.

Character of Hamlet—Lecture by Rev. John Weiss.

A large and intelligent audience was assembled at Robinson's Hall, Sixteenth-street, last evening, to hear Rev. John Weiss lecture on "Hamlet." The drift of the lecture was intended to show the true character of Hamlet, that he was not really mad or insane, nor did he pretend to lie, but that he was so disgusted to see every one "smile and be a villain," that he turned everything to irony. The lecturer referred to the first scene in the play, in which he said that the actors have always been at their wits' end to interest their audience. In this part it is common to look for an exhibition of humor, but one of the parts is accidentally witty. After Hamlet's interview with the Ghost, the keenness of his remarks we enjoy; his acting now gives to the scene a savor of comedy. Hamlet radiates a gleam of humor when you least expect it. Note Hamlet's interview with a murdered father—"How a man may smile and be a villain!" Shakespeare would leave us to estimate Hamlet as being capable of self-possession—that he inherited the traits of a noble father. Hamlet was by nature mirthful before this murder happened.

In the church-yard scene, we see, said the speaker, that Hamlet was addicted to the satire of the politician, courtier and lawyer. Hamlet's friends are first puzzled, and then convinced of Hamlet's madness. Why should a man have selected for a similitude of madness, a style that was not mad? If he wished to feign distraction he would. It was irony. Polonius exclaimed: "Though this be madness there is method in it."

The lecturer spoke of Hamlet's love for Ophelia, which he characterized as the most masterly impulse of his life, but this love, the first inhabitant of his soul, he buried. Mr. Weiss in concluding, illuminated the character of Hamlet, and fairly contested the common notion that Hamlet was insane.

Twelfth Assembly District Republican Association—The Mayor Rebuked.

At a meeting of the Twelfth Assembly District Republican Association, held last evening at No. 70 Avenue D, Mr. Joseph Archbold presiding, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the action of Mayor Havemeyer, although elected Executive of this great City by Republican votes, in appointing to office men prominently identified with the old Tammany Ring, and insulting the party which elected him in letters to the public Press, meets our earnest condemnation.

Resolved, That the charter which is now before the Legislature for the government of this City is calculated to wipe out the last vestiges of the Ring which so long disgraced New-York, and gives to the citizens a promise of good government in the future.

Resolved, That we respectfully request the Republican and Reform members of the Senate and Assembly to give the charter their earnest support.

Resolved, That the Educational bill now before the Assembly, introduced by Mr. Patterson, of this City, is a measure long needed, and which we highly approve, and request that the representatives, without regard to party, give it their support.

The meeting then adjourned.

Railroad Companies Not Liable for Malicious Acts of Its Servants.

A case was tried yesterday, before Judge Joseph F. Daly, in the Court of Common Pleas, in which Adolph Reiman sought to recover $20,000 damages against the Third-avenue Railroad Company, for the loss of a leg, sustained through the act of a driver of the defendant. Plaintiff, it appeared, when riding up on defendant's car, in 1871, was violently pushed from the front platform by the driver, thrown under the wheel, and thereby sustained his injuries.

Counsel for defendant moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that, under a recent decision of the Court of Appeals, in the case of Isaacs against the same company, the latter was not liable for injuries resulting from the wantonly malicious acts of its servants.

Judge Daly granted the motion, saying, at the same time, that whatever might be his private opinion he was bound to follow the decision of the higher Court.

The Demurrer in the Suit of the City Against Tweed.

In the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, before Judge Van Brunt, the case of the City against William M. Tweed to determine the title as between the parties to certain water privileges in Westchester County, claimed to be sources of the Croton supply, was called up for argument on the demurrer to the complaint. No argument, however, took place, counsel, on behalf of the plaintiff, having entered a consent that the demurrer be sustained. Early in this litigation doubts were expressed on the part of counsel for the City that the complaint in the case, as drawn, could not stand on demurrer. These doubts seem to have since assumed a settled opinion to that effect.

Fire at Mott Haven.

On Sunday night fire was discovered in the feed-store of Alonzo Carr, Boston road, near One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, Mott Haven. The fire-engines, which were soon on the spot, were rendered powerless owing to the intense cold, the water in the hose having become frozen. The fire spread rapidly, and six buildings were consumed in a very short time. Four frame buildings of Mr. Carr's, and Mr. William Prass' restaurant were destroyed. Mr. Carr was insured in the Westchester Insurance Company for $2,000 on the buildings, and $1,000 on his stock; in the Star Company for $2,000; in the Commercial for $1,000 on the buildings, and in some other company for $2,000 on the buildings. Mr. Prass was insured in the Merchants' Insurance Company for $2,000, and in the Merchants' and Traders' Insurance Company for $2,000 on the building, and in the Home Insurance Company for $1,200 on the furniture, which more than covers the losses. Total loss estimated at $25,000.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The annual masquerade of the Teutonia Maennerchor came off last night at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms.

The New-York Turn Verein gave its annual bal masque at the Turn Hall, in Fourth-street, last night. It was quite a success.

The Polish Independent Sharpshooters' Association gave its first annual ball, at the Harmonie Rooms, Essex-street, last night.

The cellar of Mr. Herman Meyers' residence, No. 77 Broome-street, was entered by burglars on Sunday night, and two bales of tobacco valued at $350 stolen.

The only business done by the Board of Assistant Aldermen, yesterday, was to concur in the resolution forbidding the construction of bay-windows beyond the street line.

An unknown man, a native of Sweden, about thirty-five years of age, occupying a room on the third floor of No. 337 Sixth-street, was found dead in the hallway of the building, yesterday morning.

William H. Burke, alias George Moorehouse, of No. 34 Amity-street, who was arrested for practicing the sawdust swindle, was yesterday held to await the action of the Grand Jury by Commissioner Shields.

On Sunday night some unknown thieves entered the basement of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, corner of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street and Fourth-avenue, and stole a silver water-pitcher and a sewing-machine valued at $135.

Augustus Bride, the ex-policeman who shot himself on Thursday, died yesterday morning. Coroner Keenan held an inquest yesterday, and after hearing the evidence, the jury returned a verdict of "suicide while laboring under insanity."

Elizabeth Lammert, twenty years old, of No. 161 Hudson-street, took Paris green, on Sunday, and died at 3 o'clock yesterday. Before her death she stated that one James Larkin, of No. 14 Jay-street, had promised to marry her, but refused to fulfill his engagement.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, James Shelly, No. 400 West Twenty-sixth-street, was committed for trial, in default of $2,000 bail, on a charge of breaking into the boiler shop of the Hudson River Railroad, and attempting to steal a quantity of copper.

The Medical Society of the County of New-York met last evening. A paper was read by Dr. John C. Peters on the last revision of the Pharmacopœia of the United States, which was discussed by several members. The paper and discussion abounded in technical designations.

At St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, last evening, Prof. Benj. P. Worcester lectured on "The Yosemite and Big Trees, Palestine and Egypt." This evening Dr. J. D. Moore will lecture on "Washington, London, Paris, and Rome," the subject to be illustrated by the stereopticon.

Mr. Joyce, the costumer attached to Booth's Theatre, died yesterday, after an illness which extended, we believe, over forty-eight hours only. Within a week, therefore, Booth's Theatre has lost two of its attachés, Mr. Fenno's funeral having occurred on Saturday.

The members of the French Republican Union celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of 1848 by a banquet at Husch's Hall, West Houston-street. About 140 sat down to dinner. Appropriate speeches were delivered by M. F. Latour, the President, and others. Dancing commenced at 10 o'clock, and was kept up till a late hour.

Robert Warren Peterson, master of the schooner J. S. Stevenson, lying at foot of Broome-street and East River, has been missing since Thursday morning. He drew upward of $500 from a bank and left his boat for Williamsburg, where his family resided, but has not been seen since. It is supposed he has been murdered.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Judge Brady, Michael Nixon, indicted for the murder of Charles H. Pfeifer; Wm. W. Baker, aged fourteen, for the murder of John D. Schaefer, and John Morgan, for the murder of his wife, Catherine Morgan, were formally arraigned, and pleaded not guilty. The dates of their trials have not yet been fixed.

In the case of Samuel S. Thorp et al. *vs.* Samuel S. Hammond, in the United States Circuit Court, on appeal from the report of a commission of the amount of damages resulting from a collision by which the libelant's vessel was injured, Judge Woodruff yesterday rendered a decision overruling the exceptions and affirming the decision of the Supreme Court.

Judge Woodruff, of the United States Circuit Court yesterday, rendered a decision in the case of the United States against Francis H. V. Bluxome, impleaded with R. Stewart et al. It was an action for debt on a warehouse bond in $4,870 for the payment of duties on certain casks of brandy. A demurrer was interposed by the Government to defendant's plea. Judgment was given for the plaintiff on the demurrer.

A wild steer, while rushing down Seventh-avenue yesterday morning, ran against Patrolman Granger, of the Mounted Squad, and upset the officer and his horse, but neither of them were injured. The steer was shot and killed by Roundsman Curtis, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct. Another wild steer made his appearance at the corner of Renwick and Spring streets yesterday, and was shot and killed by Roundsman Brady, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct.

BROOKLYN.

The amount received at the Collector's Office for taxes and assessments during the past week was $180,754 92.

Mrs. Mary Whiteman, of No. 120 McKibben-street, was stabbed in the left breast, on Sunday, by some unknown man. George Schneider, her brother, was also wounded by the same person. The assailant escaped.

Application was made before Judge McCue, yesterday, for the release of Johanna O'Leary, who has been detained as a witness in the case of John Van Syckel, indicted for murdering his wife. The matter was referred to referees, who will report on Wednesday.

In the case of Elizabeth G. Spicer against George Spicer, in which the plaintiff, a short time ago, obtained a verdict in the City Court for $5,772 85, as her portion of the estate of John Spicer, deceased, to whom she claims to have been married, Judge McCue, yesterday, refused to grant the defendant's application for a new trial.

The Grand Jury, yesterday, presented a batch of indictments in the Court of Sessions, and were discharged. The persons indicted are as follows: Geo. H. Porter, false pretenses; David Dowd and Eugene Small, arson in the second degree; Jas. W. Knox, forgery in the second degree; Hugh Barr, manslaughter; Jas. Cloonan, assault with intent to kill. The prisoners were arraigned, and all pleaded not guilty.

Maria Margaretta Sigmund, aged fifteen years, was yesterday brought before Judge Moore on a writ of habeas corpus, sued out by her husband, Charles Sigmund, to whom she been married but three weeks. Mrs. Sigmund returned to her mother's house, No. 155 Boerum-street, immediately after the marriage, but she denies that her mother kept her under restraint. She preferred living with her mother. The writ was dismissed.

LONG ISLAND.

Coroner Baylis will hold an inquest on the body of Henry Jones, the victim of the Oyster Bay affray, to-morrow. Charles Howard, the assailant, says he struck Jones in self-defense.

The February term of the Queens County Court and Court of Sessions began at North Hempstead yesterday, Judge Armstrong presiding. The Grand Jury found indictments for grand larceny against Richard Stillwell, Richard Rhodes, Albert Rhodes, John M. Fidell, Wm. Shepard, alias Billy the Duffer, and Wm. O'Keefe, alias Daulton, alias Hubble.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Richmond County Court and Court of Sessions convene to-day at the Court-house, Richmond. County Judge Metcalf and Associate Justices Allen and Kassner will preside.

NEW-JERSEY.

B. F. Butts and Andrew M. Clark, were yesterday arrested on the charge of circulating obscene literature. They gave bail.

The Regents of the Hudson County Hospital met yesterday afternoon, and determined to reopen the institution as soon as possible.

Heess, Felthoff, and Menchin, the Newark burglars, were sentenced yesterday, Felthoff to eight years in the State Prison, and the others to five years each.

The body of an unknown man was found in the canal at Kingston on Saturday. It is supposed to be that of a deck-hand on a steamboat, who has been missing for some months.

A ship-canal is proposed in Hoboken, to run from the Weehawken oil-docks along the foot of the hill to the Jersey City boundary line, and thence along the Morris and Essex Railroad to the Hudson.

An unknown man, supposed to be an Italian, called at No. 20 Hudson-terrace, Hoboken, yesterday morning, and asked for food, saying he was hungry. He was given a sandwich and a cup of coffee, and turned to leave, when he fell dead.

The real estate located in the First, Second, and Third Wards of Paterson, on which taxes for 1870 remain unpaid, was sold at public auction yesterday. The property in the other wards will be sold March 3 unless the taxes are paid before that time.

A handsome stone wall has been erected by the Government about the Soldiers' Cemetery at Beverly, Burlington County, and the citizens have memorialized the Legislature to appropriate $10,000 toward the erection of a handsome monument to New-Jersey's deceased soldiers.

A Very Cold Day in This City.

Yesterday was one of the coldest days experienced in this City during the present Winter, the thermometer having stood at zero at 6 o'clock in the morning, while in Brooklyn it marked five degrees below that point at the same hour. The effects of this sudden change of temperature became apparent as the crowds of working people who find employment in the various stores and warehouses throughout the City began to throng the streets at an early hour. Every one appeared to be suffering intensely from the biting cold which was rendered still more painful by the stiff north-westerly wind which prevailed and defied the warmest furs or heavy Winter clothing. These working women and children, many of them being thinly clad, presented a pitiable sight as they hurried along shivering through the streets. But the car-drivers, who were obliged to stand entirely exposed to the piercing cold during the whole day, suffered most. On all of the railroad lines in the City they presented the appearance of frozen statues, as they were scarcely able to move hand or foot. It was admitted by everybody to be one of the coldest days experienced in New-York for many years. The drivers of express-wagons and freight-cars were alike in their misery, and in many instances fell from their seats benumbed with cold. In Hudson-street, the driver of an express-wagon fell and was run over by his own vehicle and seriously injured. Several horses were also badly injured during the day from falls on the slippery pavement or the hummocks of ice over which they were driven. In the neighborhood of Hudson, Fulton, and Greenwich streets the thoroughfares were in a most dangerous condition, being sleeted with ice in several places, and pedestrians were frequently seen rolling on the sidewalk from a single incautious step. Passengers by the ferries on the North River and by the Staten Island boats were made sensibly aware of the presence of those large masses of ice carried down the Hudson, for they caused such disagreeable thumping against the sides of the boats as to be positively dangerous. In fact the danger was even more apparent in the East River, for no less than three of the Williamsburg ferry-boats had their wheel-houses smashed by the ice. In two instances the fragments of planking flew through the cabin in the most startling manner, much to the danger and discomfort of passengers on board.

By 9 o'clock the mercury had crept up 1½°, and at 6 in the evening it marked 15½° higher than it stood in the morning. As the night advanced the wind abated, and a milder atmosphere set in. It is to be hoped the cold snap of yesterday may prove to be the turning point of the present Winter, and prepare the way for the opening of the Spring season.

Personal.

Bishop Young, of Florida, is at the St. James Hotel.

Hon. William A. Pile, United States Minister to Venezuela; Hon. J. B. Craig, of Brooklyn; Hon. T. A. Jencks, of Rhode Island, and O. N. Cutter, of Rockland County, are at the Astor House.

Gen. Bristow, of Louisville; Hon. William Whiting, of Boston; Oliver Ames, of North Adams, and C. S. Bushnell, of New-Haven, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Gen. L. B. Pierce, of Baltimore; Hon. S. Newton Pettis, of Pennsylvania, and Capt. A. Grant, of Washington, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Ex-Gov. A. Saunders, of Omaha; Prof. J. H. Rosewald, of Baltimore, and Hon. C. H. Sherrill, of Washington, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. B. W. Jenkins, of Baltimore, and Alfred A. Cohen, of San Francisco, are at the Hoffman House.

M. Paulze d'Ivoy, of the French Legation, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Gen. Albert Pike, of Washington, is at the Coleman House.

Chicago Cattle Market.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—Cattle dull; receipts for the past two days, 2,400; sales confined mostly to a few lots to butchers; prices weak and lower; good 12¼ to 13 cwt. Steers sold at $5@$5 12½; choice 14 cwt. do., $5 40; shipments on Saturday, 13,000. Live Hogs active and higher; receipts, 8,000; all sold at range of from $4 30@$4 90 for common to choice, mostly at $4 80@$4 85 for fair to good; shipments, 7,000. Sheep very quiet; receipts, 261; sales of fair to choice at $4 50@$5 75, the outside price for a lot averaging 128 lbs.

Departures for Europe.

Per steam-ship Celtic, for Liverpool—Mrs. John Hobbs and 2 children, Miss Turle, Mr. and Mrs. Marcus E. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Fairman Rogers, Philip Vernetten, Mrs. Auguste Vanden, T. A. Bennet, J. H. Sherwood, G. W. Corrigan, F. W. Hurlt, Maurice Kingsley, Capt. John S. Taylor, Henry Butler, W. R. Wright, Jaques Von Beck, Wm. Hannah, N. Hess, John T. Bruce, Fred. Grey, Thomas Price, Jas. Cass, M. Reis, Calvin Brown, Mrs. E. K. Stratton and child, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. St. John, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Bell, Mr. W. McDunnough, Mr. Chas. Dove, Capt. Hunter Davidson and daughter, A. C. Barnes, Mrs. A. C. Barnes, 2 children and servant, H. A. Richardson, Mrs. H. A. Richardson, R. S. Barnes, E. H. Brush, M. V. Y. Fontan, Francisco V. Y. Fontan, W. B. Riley, Ignace Rasim, P. Fleming, E. T. Babcock, Mrs. E. T. Babcock, George Havemeyer, James Cass, W. W. Shelby, Mrs. W. W. Shelby, George E. Fogg, Manuel V. Y. Fontan, Mrs. Fontan, Theodore Brown, Mrs. Brown, J. E. Fuller, Albert Kinkel, Robert McKie, George W. Wingate, Martin R. Escyadillo, Mrs. Escyadillo, R. G. Makin, G. Muecke.

[Advertisement.]

"DIGESTION."—"Cod Liver Oil invigorates the digestion," and improves the character of the blood. HAZARD & CASWELL'S is perfectly pure and palatable.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:40 | Sun sets.......5:48 | Moon rises...6:05

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..6:40 | Gov. Island...7:29 | Hell Gate...8:51

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......MONDAY, Feb. 24.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Vicksburg, Randolph, Port-au-Prince, New-York and West India Steam-ship Co.; Surprise, (Br.,) Phaire, London, Eng., Bruce & Co.; Chesapeake, Mangum, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ships Camilla, Crocker, Anjier, for orders, V. H. Brown & Co.; J. P. Wheeler, Jenkins, Havre, France, Boyd & Hincken; Springfield, Dwight, Melbourne, Mailler & Quereau.

Barks Lingra, (Ital.,) Cafieroe, Ancona, Funch, Edye & Co.; Ludwig, (Norw.,) Anderson, Amsterdam, Tetens & Bockmann; Sunny Region, (Br.,) Delass, Stetten, Funch, Edye & Co.; Archas, (Br.,) Dinelow, Shanghai, Wetmore, Cryder & Co.

Brig Glendale, Nicholls, Galveston, Chas. H. Mallory & Co.

Schrs. Helen A. Bowen, Alexander, Demerara, Leaycraft & Co.; Alvarado, Hermick, St. Augustine, Fla., Warren Ray; W. H. Mailler, Crawley, Charleston, S. C., Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; Ida Bella, Fischer, Wilmington, N. C., E. S Powell.

Arrived.

Bark Elisa Barss, Vesey, of an 12 ds. from Bermuda, in ballast to Middleton & Co. Had fine weather to Bermuda; thence strong N. E. and N. W. gales.

SAILED—Bark Morning Star, for St. Jago.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, N. W., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—Arr. steamers Seminole, from Savannah; Norman, from Philadelphia; Nereus, from New-York.

The schr. L. H. M. Knowles, from Brunswick, Ga., before reported ashore on George's Island, got off to-day without damage, and was towed up to the city.

LEWES, Del., Feb. 24—In harbor, schrs. Eugene Borda, from Jacksonville; Sarah C. Smith, from Charleston, both for Boston.

The thermometer here at sunrise this morning indicated four degrees above zero.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 24.—Arr. steam-ship Cortes, from New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 23.—Arr. steam-ships General Barnes, from New-York, and Wilddrington, from Liverpool.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Feb. 22.—Arr. schr. Louisa Bliss, of Boston, from Cadis Jan. 14, for Beverly; Jan. 25, lat. 25 29, lon. 29 40, spoke schr. Karen 40 ds. from Hamburg, for Maracaibo; 19th inst., Cape Henry, bearing N. W. 60 miles, spoke schr. Searville, of Dennis, from Jacksonville, for Boston, with the loss of her foretopmast and jibboom; also, arr. schrs. E. & L. Marks, Baltimore, for Boston; J. B. Van Dusen, (3 m.,) from Jacksonville 10 ds, for do.; Freddie W. Alton, Virginia, for do.; John S. Detwiller, Philadelphia, for do.; Lotta, Bellport, Penn., for Salem; Lillian Gertrude, Hoboken, for do.; W. G. R. Mowry, do., for Chelsea; H. G. Bird, do., for Portsmouth; Empress, New-York, for Rockland; Franklin, do., for Thomaston; Ada, (Br.,) from do., for St. John. The latter vessel reports that she was run into while lying at anchor in this harbor last night by an unknown schooner, and had her main boom broken. Also, arr. schrs. Lottie Ames, from Savannah 13 ds., for Kittery; Frederic Fish, do., for Portland.

Sld. steamer Chesapeake and schr. F W. Alton.

Feb. 24—9 A. M.—Arr. one brig and several schooners, not boarded.

Wind W. N. W.; blowing heavy; clear and cold.

Disasters.

SOMERS POINT, N. J., Feb. 24.—A three-masted schr. is ashore on Great Egg Harbor Bar, having been there since 3 o'clock this morning. Her name cannot be ascertained.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—The schr. John H. Canford, from Baltimore, for Boston, which was ashore at Cohasset, was got off this forenoon without the aid of steam. The vessel is tight and in good condition. The previous report of her being full of water was incorrect.

The schr. E. E. Stimpson, from New-York, for Portland, is ashore on the shoal ground off Wellfleet. The vessel is full of water, but the crew are safe. The cargo will be taken out when the weather moderates.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL, Feb. 12.—United States steamers Kansas, Commander A. V. Reed, from Greytown, and the Canandaigua, Capt. W. Rouckendorff, from Cartagena, arr. here this morning.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 24.—The Cunard line steam-ship Siberia, Capt. Harrison, from Boston Feb. 11, for Liverpool, arr. here Sunday morning.

The Williams & Guion line steam-ship Wisconsin, Capt. Freeman, from New-York Feb. 11, for Liverpool, arr. here yesterday afternoon at 1½ o'clock.

PLYMOUTH, Eng., Feb. 24.—The Hamburg-American line steam-ship Thuringia, Capt. Meyer, from New-York Feb. 12, for Hamburg, touched at this port this morning.

HAVRE, Feb. 24.—The Baltic Lloyd steam-ship Thorwaldsen, Capt. G. Liskow, sld. from this port for New-York on Friday last.

WATCHES.

TIFFANY & CO.,

Union-square.

THE "TIFFANY & CO." WATCHES ARE STEM-WINDERS MADE IN THE BEST MANNER, AND ADJUSTED TO HEAT, COLD, AND POSITION, GUARANTEED ACCURATE TIME-KEEPERS, AND THE BEST AND CHEAPEST YET MADE.

1873.

SPRING.

A. T. Stewart & Co.,

Respectfully announce that their

First Opening

OF

French Pattern

BONNETS

AND

NOVELTIES

IN

Millinery Goods

Will take place

WEDNESDAY,

February 26,

At their

New Jobbing

DEPARTMENT,

BROADWAY, FOURTH-AVENUE, NINTH AND TENTH STREETS.

STEM-WINDING

WALTHAM WATCHES,

FOR LADIES.

SMALL IN SIZE.

SUBSTANTIAL IN CONSTRUCTION.

ACCURATE IN PERFORMANCE.

ELABORATE IN FINISH.

MODERATE IN PRICE.

A full assortment always on hand, carefully regulated, and ready for immediate use.

HOWARD & CO.,

NO. 865 BROADWAY, above Union-square.

SEND QUICK for programme and full information in reference to the Third Grand Gift Concert, under special authority from the Legislature of the State, in aid of PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, all privileges of which are forever free to all citizens of the United States, and worthy the patronage of all who desire to see the great West and South benefited by the largest and most successful Library in the country. Ten Thousand Gifts, ranging from $10 to $100,000 each, and amounting to Half a Million Dollars Money, will be given to patrons of this Concert, and everything sure to go off promptly on April 8, 1873. By unanimous vote of the Board of Library Trustees, Hon. Ex-Gov. Thos. E. Bramlette, of Kentucky, has charge of the business of the Concert, and gives personal attention to all details. Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Louisville is Treasurer. Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50. All orders for tickets and applications for information must be made at once to Managers of New-York Office, THOS. H. HAYS & CO., General Depot of Supply, No. 609 Broadway, New-York.

CARRIAGES

"At Bargains."

WOOD BROTHERS CO.,

No. 740 Broadway,

OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF CARRIAGES AT

"PRICES GREATLY REDUCED,"

In consequence of the DAMAGE SUSTAINED FROM THE LATE FIRE. An opportunity is thus offered for securing HANDSOME CARRIAGES at prices that cannot fail to be satisfactory. The stock comprises the latest styles, suitable for all seasons, and is unsurpassed in beauty of design and excellence of quality.

JAY COOKE, M'CULLOCH & CO.,

No. 41 Lombard-st., London.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE,

Commercial Credits,

Cable Transfers,

CIRCULAR LETTERS

FOR TRAVELERS,

AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

NO. 20 WALL-ST.

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Diseases of the pelvic viscera a specialty. HENRY A. DANIELS, M.D., 144 Lexington-av.